New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI......NO. 1769. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

[illegible] the New Police [illegible]

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

[illegible] days ago a document directed to me personally, by name, was handed to, or rather served upon, me at my office in this City, by a policeman in uniform, which purports to be a "communication from His Honor the Mayor, FERNANDO WOOD, transmitted to the Common Council of New-York, May 4, 1857," in pamphlet form, headed (Doc. No. 10) pp. 22, and signed "FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor."

By whom this document was so addressed, under what authority or for what purpose, to me as a private citizen, at first glance one would fail to discern; but that it was extensively circulated for some special purpose, is obvious from the fact that the policeman had a large bundle of them, directed in like manner for delivery to other persons.

For what real object then could this most extraordinary procedure have been devised may readily be divined. The ostensible one was probably [illegible] to impress the community in regard to the personal course of the Mayor in regard to the Metropolitan Police and other so-called obnoxious laws; but the practical effect upon the public mind might be to promote a degree of excitement [illegible] that would lead to anarchy and bloodshed, or [illegible] proximate and scarcely less deplorable remedy, in the dilemma to which the community is placed in regard to the Police question—a Vigilance Committee.

[illegible], Sir, this paper having been addressed to me personally, a private citizen, having taken no part in the contest for power now waged by the Mayor against the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, if I have not been made by the Mayor, or some of his partisans, an involuntary party to the [illegible] laws at least acquired the right publicly to criticise his personal, as well as official course, since the passage of those laws, as a citizen.

As a member of the American Party, I have taken no part either for or against the passage of any of these laws. And while I have not, I frankly confess that it appeared to me, as I believe to a large majority of the citizens of New-York, that any change in the police system could not fail to be for the better, according to the old maxim that "When things are at the worst, they needs must mend," but while cherishing this belief, I do not hesitate to say I did and do now condemn what I believe to have been both the political and personal motives of those who promoted the passage of that, and also the passage of some of the other "obnoxious" laws.

What I mean is, Sir, that, even as a politician, I would scorn to build up a party not upon principles, but solely upon the patronage of office, and I as utterly repudiate the attempt of Mayor WOOD to manufacture personal popularity out of the action of the late Legislature, or the Democratic Party—to make political capital out of the License Law, for the next municipal election, by mixing that law with the rest.

The American Party, of which I am a humble member, is not in any way responsible for the passage of any of those acts, whether they be good or bad, constitutional or unconstitutional; nor will it, with my consent, assume the responsibility of siding with either of the other parties in a disgraceful as well as puerile contest for power and patronage, but will, as it does in all other things, patiently abide the result of the issue now pending before the Supreme Court, and soon to be adjudicated by the highest tribunal of this State, the Court of Appeals.

But, Sir, to the text of this document, and to the law, as it is printed in the volume of "Public Acts" of 1857, issued by LITTLE & Co., Albany, now before me.

The last paragraph on page 12 of Document No. 10, alluded to, reads, in part, thus;

"It (the law) gives the new Board extraordinary powers in the indirect control of the elections to be held in the four counties, including this City; without its authority no person shall approach within one hundred feet of the polls for voting, except it be its own police agents * * * and in this way one class of voters are to be kept off or overawed, the rights of another class facilitated, and the ballot-boxes to be at the mercy of the men whose past political lives offer no guarantee of regard for the purity of the franchise."

This, Sir, is not only a libel on individuals, but I do not hesitate to say, is false in point of fact, as no such inference, much less construction, could be tortured out of the language of the statute.

But let us quote the language of the statute, (Public Acts, 1857, LITTLE & Co., Albany, chap. [illegible], p. 378. "Elections.")

§ 11. "It shall be the duty of the [new] Board of Police to detail, on the day of any election within the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, at least two patrolmen to each election poll, and shall, in and for said cities, appoint all poll-clerks [not inspectors of election] provided for by law, and shall, in and for said cities, provide ballot-boxes for use at general, special and charter elections, and keep custody of the said boxes, except during the taking, receiving and counting of the votes. [This is the old law also.] "It shall be the duty of the said Board to prevent any booth or bar for the distribution of tickets at any election, to be erected or maintained within one hundred and fifty feet of any polling place within said district."

§ 12. "It shall be a misdemeanor, punishable by, &c., &c., for any person, without justifiable or excusable cause, to use personal violence upon any elector in the Metropolitan Police District, or upon any member of the police force thereof, when in the discharge of his duty, or for any such member to neglect making any arrest for an offence against the law of the State, &c.

And that is all, bearing on the points in question, contained in that law.

Now, Sir, a single word upon the question of the constitutionality of this law.

Whatever may be my own opinion as a lawyer is of no moment here, but every tyro in the profession knows that every statute is presumed to be constitutional until the contrary is shown, inasmuch as it presumes innocence until guilt is proven, and upon grounds of public policy. Indeed, a statute is, in fact, constitutional until the question being raised is adversely adjudicated; and there have been and are now on the statute books many laws that when and if attacked, have been and might be declared, either as a whole or only in part, unconstitutional. As in the remarkable instance of the "Missouri Compromise," so called, it being the eighth section of the law of 1820, March 6, authorizing the people of Missouri to form a Constitution, after having been acquiesced in as law for more than thirty years, it has been declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court, in the DRED SCOTT case.

And finally, Sir, as I have been indirectly consulted, either personally, politically, or professionally, my advice as a lawyer, without a fee, is, that Mayor WOOD should show his desire to promote the good of the community by obeying the laws of the State, while they remain laws, however obnoxious to criticism or objection in fact, or to himself in person. Yours truly, CIVIS.

MAY 19, 1857.

News from Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE BLACK WARRIOR—EXPECTED ORDERS TO ATTACK VERA CRUZ—SHORTNESS OF THE SUGAR CROP, ETC.

The United States Mail steamship *Black Warrior*, Capt. J. W. SMITH, from New-Orleans the 12th, and Havana the 15th, has arrived.

The *Warrior* experienced heavy gales from N. E. to N. on the 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th.

A report was current at Havana, that the Spanish steamer hourly expected would bring orders for the immediate commencement of hostilities against Mexico, to be opened by a naval attack on Vera Cruz.

The Island continues very healthy.

The Sugar crop is nearly all harvested, and will fall short of last year's crop by about 20 per cent. Prices have taken an upward tendency. Stock at Havana and Matanzas 270,000 boxes.

Freights nominal, and no prospects of an improvement this season.

Exchange on New-York at 60 days, 2½ per cent. discount.

Our Latest advices state that the river plantations of Louisiana, which have been replanted for cotton, look promising.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Office—21 Wall-st. and 181 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

Large Military Force Ordered to Utah—The Governorship—Diplomatic Appointments—Naval Engineers, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 20.

A large military force has been ordered for Utah, to take their position on the Government reserve, forty miles south of Salt Lake City. The new Governor of the Territory has been selected, but has not yet been heard from, and his whereabouts is unknown. Whoever and wherever he may be, it is understood that he was recommended by Mr. BRIGHT, of Indiana.

The Diplomatic Appointments are under consideration, and are all to be disposed of during this month.

Messrs. CASS, BLACK and FLOYD will accept the invitation to the Railroad Excursion to St. Louis. Mr. CASS will go to Michigan, and be absent about a month.

Mr. MORSE, Special Minister to New-Granada, is detained at New-Orleans by sickness in his family. There is nothing new relative to the New-Granada matter; but as Mr. BOWLIN was ordered to withdraw unless the new Government of that country should exhibit a more amicable disposition, it is probable that the next packet will bring either him or favorable advices. X. Y. Z.

[FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTER.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 20.

The following candidates, on the recommendation of the Board of Examination, have been admitted into the Navy as third assistant Engineers: Wm. P. Degamo, E. A. C. Dupluine, Thomas Croning, Samuel Savage, Joseph H. Warrington, of Penn.; Francis J. Lovering, N. B. Litting, Wm. R. Schley, of Md.; Charles C. Kid, Benjamin C. Brampton, of N. Y.; J. B. Houston, George S. Bright, Wm. L. Walter, Geo. T. Houston, of the District of Columbia; Eben Hoyt, of Massachusetts; Wm. H. King, of Virginia, and John Johnson, of Delaware.

The Indian Bureau has received dispatches from BRIGHAM YOUNG, giving an account of his transactions as Superintendent of Indian affairs in Utah, dated March 31, in which he says: "Since my last report we have had a time of peace, and, apparently, of great contentment generally, and more especially among the Indians." This is the only allusion he makes to the social affairs of the Territory.

THOMAS BACON has been appointed by the President, Postmaster at Ogdensburg, N. Y., vice BALDWIN, removed.

From Boston.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA AND CIRCASSIAN—SAILING OF THE EUROPA—REMOVAL OF JUDGE LORING, ETC.

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 20.

The R. M. steamship *Niagara*, from Liverpool *via* Halifax, was signaled below at 7½ o'clock this evening, and arrived up about 9 o'clock. Her mails for the South will be dispatched in to-morrow morning's train, and will be due in New-York about 5 P. M.

The screw steamship *Circassian*, from Liverpool on the 6th, *via* St. John's, N. F., on the 16th, and Halifax on the 19th, arrived here at 7 o'clock this evening.

The steamship *Europa*, sailed from here at 10 o'clock this morning, with 133 passengers for Liverpool and 11 for Halifax. She takes out $1,066,000 in specie.

The House to-day adopted the address from the Senate, asking for the removal of EDWARD G. LORING from the office of Judge of Probate of Suffolk County, by a vote of 210 to 69.

The steamboat train, *via* Norwich, arrived here about noon to-day. The Fall River and Stonington boats are reported as having anchored in Huntington Bay last night. The storm was very severe on the Sound.

Accident to General Pillow, &c.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Wednesday, May 20.

General PILLOW was severely injured by a fall from his horse a few days since. His residence is Helena, Ark., but he is now here slowly recovering.

There was a severe hail storm at Tuscumbia, Ala., on the 18th inst., breaking the limbs of trees and doing other damage.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Wednesday, May 20.

The bill aiding the Sunbury and Erie Railroad passed the House to-day, first striking out the guarantee by the State of a loan of three millions, thus defeating the whole object of the bill.

Both Houses have fixed upon Friday next as the day for final adjournment.

Schooner Cataract Sunk by Collision on Lake Erie.

CLEVELAND, Wednesday, May 20.

A collision occurred last night off Conneaut, between the schooner *Cataract* and an unknown propeller. The schooner sunk. Her cargo consisted of coal, iron, and stones. The crew reached Conneaut in a yawl.

The Great Railroad Celebration.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, May 20.

At a meeting of citizens last night, a Committee was appointed to act in conjunction with the City Council in making arrangements for its proper reception of the guests of the city, on the occasion of the opening of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway.

Senator Butler Recovering.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, May 20.

The latest intelligence is to the effect that Senator BUTLER, of South Carolina, is rapidly recovering.

Communication from Governor King—Coroner Connery not to be Dismissed.

The following communication was received yesterday morning by the District-Attorney from Gov. KING:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Tuesday, May 19, 1857.

DEAR SIR: I am directed by the Governor to transmit to you the inclosed copy of a letter, addressed by him to HENRY L. CLINTON, Esq., upon the subject of certain charges against EDWARD DOWNES CONNERY, Coroner of the County of New-York.

Very respectfully,
HENRY J. SEAMAN, Private Secretary.

A. OAKEY HALL, District-Attorney, New-York.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Albany, May 18, 1857.

SIR: After a careful examination of the testimony taken before Judge DALY, of the Court of Common Pleas in the City of New-York, in the matter of certain charges preferred by you against EDWARD DOWNES CONNERY, a Coroner of the County of New-York, I arrive at the conclusion that this testimony does not sustain the charges, and therefore they must be dismissed, as unproved. Of the unbecoming and flippant manner of the Coroner in conducting parts of the inquest, and of the great indignity of causing the person of a woman to be stripped and examined by a man for the purpose of ascertaining if there were external marks of violence, there should be no difference of opinion; but these do not constitute such a willful abuse of authority as to call for the exercise of the power of removal intrusted to the Executive discretion; as a matter of fact, moreover, there is the testimony of the woman herself, that this examination of her person "was delicately conducted, and that there was no indecent exposure." The presence in the room during the examination, of other men, is proven to have been without any order, or so far as appears, knowledge, on the part of the Coroner. As to the alleged excess of authority by the Coroner, in restraining parties of their freedom, it may well be questioned whether a more prompt and stringent exercise of that authority, by immediately placing the parties at No. 31 Bond-street in separate confinement before any communication could pass between them, might not have led to the detection of the guilty. It need not be pointed out to you, Sir, that the general fitness of the Coroner for the adequate discharge of the duties of his office was a question which had been passed upon by the electors by whom he was chosen; and that unless there be willful or criminal misconduct in his official acts, these acts cannot rightly come under cognizance of the Executive.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed.) JOHN A. KING.

To HENRY L. CLINTON, Esq., Counselor at Law, New-York City.

THE POLICE QUESTION.

The old and new Police Commissioners are playing their finest points, one against the other. Both Boards met yesterday—one to make further progress towards establishing their power, and the other to behead some other members of the Department guilty of "insubordination" in expressing their allegiance to the new law. The Commissioners DRAPER, NYE, BOWEN and CHOLWELL met yesterday forenoon at No. 8 Tryon-row, (the private office of Superintendent TALLMADGE,) where they had a consultation with Messrs. CUTTING and EDWARDS, their counsel, with reference to the advisability of disbanding the present old police force of the City. The result of such consultation is understood to be a resolve that to disband the old police force at present would be inexpedient.

The Commissioners then proceeded to business, the first subject in order being the trial of Deputy MATSELL for "insubordination of orders"—the charge being preferred by Superintendent TALLMADGE.

President DRAPER directed the Clerk "to call GEORGE W. MATSELL," and Mr. BREVOORT called "GEORGE W. MATSELL," "GEORGE W. MATSELL," twice; but "GEORGE W. MATSELL" did not reply to either summons. He was not within hearing distance of the new Commissioners, for just at that time he was within his private office in the basement of the City Hall.

The trial was proceeded with, however.

Superintendent TALLMADGE was called and sworn, whereupon he submitted to the Commissioners the following statement, or charge, in writing:

To the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police District:

GENTLEMEN: On the 14th day of May, 1857, I personally served on GEORGE W. MATSELL, Deputy Superintendent of Police, the orders of which copies are hereunto annexed, and demanded a compliance therewith, to which he replied that he would not comply with them, and could not recognize the authority of the Commissioners of Police, or of the General Superintendent of Police.

I, therefore, prefer the following charge against GEORGE W. MATSELL, Deputy Superintendent of Police:

Charge—First: Insubordination of orders.

Specification—In this, that on the 14th day of May instant, he refused to obey an order issued by the Superintendent of Police, requiring him forthwith to detail five patrol men for special service, and to report the same to the said Superintendent of Police, at No. 8 Tryon-row, in the City of New-York, in accordance with an order previously received by the said General Superintendent, from the Commissioners of Police for the Metropolitan Police District, a copy of which was duly served on said MATSELL by me.

F. E. TALLMADGE, Gen. Sup't of Police.

MAY 16, 1857.

The acting Chief Clerk testified that on the 15th of May he served a copy of the charge preferred against him, to Mr. MATSELL, personally.

No other evidence was offered for the prosecution, and as Mr. MATSELL does not recognize the authority of the new Board, of course no defence was made. The Clerk, however, was ordered to notify Mr. MATSELL of the action of the Board, which, in accordance with the "regulations," will give a decision to-morrow.

President DRAPER offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the Counsel of the Board be directed to ascertain and report upon the legal meaning of the resolution of the Supervisors reducing the police force to five members.

The Commissioners then adjourned until to-day at 10 o'clock A. M., when they will meet at their new rooms, No. 88 White-street, which have been fitted up with taste and propriety. The office of the General Superintendent will be there located also. The building is a large one and will furnish ample room and verge enough for any amount of business that the new Commissioners may have at present to transact.

There being more treason in the camp, Mayor WOOD and City Judge RUSSELL met in the office of the former at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon as Police Commissioners, for the trial of First Lieutenant JAMES BRYAN, of the Nineteenth Ward, and Sergeant THOMAS STEERS, of the Thirteenth Ward, both of whom were charged with insubordination by their respective Captains. The charge against BRYAN was made on Tuesday. Its nature will be seen by the following notice which was served upon him by the Clerk of the old Board.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 19, 1857.

James Bryan, First Lieutenant of Nineteenth Patrol District:

SIR: The following charge has this day been made against you by FRANCIS J. TWOMEY:

Charge—Insubordination.

Specification—1. That said BRYAN did, under the date of this 19th instant, enter in the Station-house blotter the following words, to wit: "9½ A. M. First Section all present as reserve, except Roundsman McGUIRE to Deputy Superintendent's office, Officer DRADY to Court of Sessions, LUDECKER with returns to Deputy Superintendent's office."

2. That said BRYAN, when asked why he made such entry, replied that he had done so in accordance with the new rules and regulations, meaning thereby the rules and regulations issued by the new Commissioners of the so-called "Metropolitan Police District," and that he, the said BRYAN, intended to be governed by them, (the said new rules and regulations aforesaid,) thereby repudiating the authority of the Commissioners of Police, consisting of the Mayor, Recorder and City Judge, and creating insubordination in the Department.

You will, therefore, appear for trial on the above charge, before the Board of Police Commissioners, at the Mayor's Office, on Wednesday, May 20, instant, at 3 o'clock P. M. ALEXANDER MING,
Clerk to Police Commissioners.

The affidavit upon which the above notification was based, was made by Capt. TWOMEY, and is as follows:

City and County of New-York, ss.: FRANCIS J. TWOMEY, Captain of the Nineteenth Police District, being sworn, deposes and says, that about one o'clock P. M., this day, the 19th instant, deponent took the Station-House Blotter for the purpose of making an entry in it, when he saw the following, in the handwriting of First Lieut. JAMES BRYAN:

"HALF PAST NINE A. M.—First section all present as reserve, except roundsman McGUIRE, and Deputy Superintendent; officer DRADY at Court of Sessions, LUDECKER with returns from Deputy Superintendent's Office."

Deponent asked Lieut. BRYAN why he made such an entry in the book? BRYAN replied that he had done so in accordance with the rules and regulations, a copy of which had been furnished him, and that he (BRYAN) intended to be governed by them in future, or words to that effect. FRANCIS J. TWOMEY.

Sworn before me, May 19, 1857.
FERNANDO WOOD.

Mr. BRYAN did not "therefore appear before the Board of Police Commissioners at the Mayor's Office," but on the contrary completely disregarded the order for him to do so. Captain TWOMEY was there, however, and he and others of the district were sworn and corroborated the charge of BRYAN's "insubordination," who was thereupon peremptorily dismissed the Department.

The Commissioners (HOVER and RUSSELL) next took into consideration the case of Sergeant THOMAS STEERS, of the Thirteenth Ward, who was also charged with insubordination. He too failed to appear and answer, and the charge against him being proved, he was dismissed.

The following is a copy of the charge made by Capt. McKINNEY against Sergeant STEERS, and sent to the Mayor:

POLICE STATION-HOUSE, PATROL DISTRICT NO. 13, WEDNESDAY, May 20, 1857—10 o'clock P. M.

To Hon. Fernando Wood, Mayor of the City of New-York:

SIR: In accordance with an act entitled an Act in relation to the Police of the City of New-York, dated April 13, 1853, I have this day suspended from pay and duty THOMAS STEERS, a policeman of this District, for the following cause, to wit: charge of willful disobedience of orders.

Specification.—That said STEERS on the evening of May 19, inst., was ordered by Capt. McKINNEY to perform post duty, when he peremptorily and emphatically refused to obey his orders, and would not perform duty as required, in violation of section 38 of the Rules and Regulations, and of section — of Act 1, in relation to the Police Department, passed April 13, 1853. WM. McKINNEY,
Captain Thirteenth Patrol District.

Witnesses—Captain McKinney, Policeman Carpenter, Policeman Kelly, Policeman Bomhauer.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Wm. McKinney, Captain of the Thirteenth District, being sworn, deposes and says, that on the evening of May 19, instant, deponent told Policeman Thomas Steers, who was then acting as Sergeant, that he must do post duty, as deponent had appointed another man in his place; said Steers replied that he would not do post duty, and that he did not recognize the old Commissioners; said Steers also said that deponent could not have his star; said Steers did not go on duty as directed by deponent. WM. McKINNEY.

Sworn to before me, May 20, 1857.
WM. McKELLAR, Commissioner of Deeds.

The Board then adjourned to meet again whenever necessary to decapitate any one of the Department guilty of "insubordination," by manifesting any partiality for the new Board.

The case of STEERS, of the Thirteenth Ward, is somewhat peculiar. He has held the position of Sergeant of the First Platoon for the past three or four years, and had, so far as known, discharged his duties with fidelity. On Tuesday last he was informed by his Captain (McKINNEY) that he must surrender his Sergeant's star, and be placed upon patrol duty, as orders to that effect had been given him at headquarters. STEERS inquired whether such order was verbal or written, and the Captain answered that it was verbal. STEERS then declared that he would not surrender his Sergeant's star until a written order to that effect was shown him from the Mayor or Chief of Police, or from the new Commissioners. Captain McKINNEY, who appeared to feel the unpleasantness of the duty which he had been authorized to perform, did not press the matter further then, but soon afterwards had a consultation on the subject with the Mayor. He then returned to his Station-house, and informed Mr. STEERS that he had made up his mind to place him on patrol duty, and that he did so on his own responsibility. Patrolman MATHEW O'CONNOR was then appointed to fill the position from which STEERS had been removed.

Mr. STEERS did not surrender his star, however, and did not go out on patrol duty, and repeated his determination not to do so until ordered by the new Commissioners. He spoke to his platoon, saying that he was still their Sergeant, and that McKINNEY had no authority in the Station-house whatever. And thus the matter stands there at present.

No further disaffections were reported yesterday, but if rumors believed to be well-founded, prove true, Messrs. WOOD and RUSSELL will have a busy time of it this week, should they proceed as they have begun, by dismissing every policeman who doubts their competency to act as Commissioners or revolts against their orders.

The new Police Commissioners have determined to meet the Mayor with his own weapons, and act with equal firmness and dispatch. The new Police regulations provide that the respective "inspectors" (captains) shall send their returns daily (as heretofore) to the Deputy Superintendent. As Mr. MATSELL is yet Deputy Superintendent under the law, the Police Captains, by sending their reports to Mr. MATSELL, only obey the law which the new Commissioners recognize. In consequence not any of the Captains have thus far been forced directly to decide which side of the Police Boards to obey. But they will now, one and all, be compelled to show their hands. Mr. MATSELL will be to-day dismissed by the new Commissioners, who will proceed at once to select a new Deputy Superintendent in his place. The General Superintendent, TALLMADGE, will then immediately issue an order to all the Captains informing them of Mr. MATSELL's dismissal and the appointment of a successor, and ordering them in future to report to the new Deputy Superintendent. Those who fail to comply with this order will be promptly tried and dismissed by the new Board, while those who comply will with equal certainty be dismissed by the old Board.

For the office of Deputy Superintendent there are a good many applicants, but those likely to know, say that JOSEPH KEEN, now Superintendent of the Work-house on Blackwell's Island, will be the man.

A Temperance Tea-Drinking up Broadway—A Jolly Season.

The Temperance people had a right pleasant time at the City Assembly Rooms last night. It was an old-fashioned Tea-Drinking—a jovial, free-and-easy, off-hand, smiling and exceedingly comfortable occasion. The guests were jolly teetotallers; the hosts of the evening were the lads of the American Juvenile Temperance Society. The best of coffee, the most aromatic of tea, came up steaming, and sent forth pleasant odors. The viands came on in bushels, all cold, but all very nice, and when the plates got low, the speakers got up, and the festival ceased to be gastronomic, and became intensely intellectual and improving. At the elevated table, north end of the great ball-room, sat the President of the Society, Dr. JAMES T. ALLEY, supported by a host of clergy and good temperance men not clergy. PETER SINCLAIR, of Scotland, was the target for all eyes, for this festival was one of his own peculiar pattern, just what he liked to see in his own country, and what he has inaugurated on t'other side the water with eminent success. Rev. ASA D. SMITH was alongside of Rev. THEO. L. CUYLER, and both ministers saw many of the young ones (and old ones) of their own flocks sprinkled among the audience before them. The benevolent face of WM. E. DODGE was gladly seen among the guests. Rev. RUFUS W. CLARK, Rev. JOHN MARSH, Dr. DEWITT, Hon. C. C. LEIGH, JOSEPH HOXIE and LUCIUS HART were among the familiar faces.

The talking began (the tea being ended and the little Ganymedes retired to do their share towards the demolition of the feast) at 8¾ o'clock. President ALLEY came out strong, to lead off. He told how this Juvenile Association had been started only seven months ago, in October, 1856; how it began with a meeting at the Demilt Dispensary in Twenty-third-street; and how it has swelled into a great agency for good, till it now comes up handsomely with 14 meetings weekly, and 1,800 members. Five sermons in its behalf have been preached in five churches. It proposes to reach the young chiefly, but will take hold of anything to make itself useful, and so started this capital enterprise of a general tea-drinking and reunion of "our folks."

Rev. Dr. SMITH, as he walked the plank and brought up on the pine table, which served as pulpit, was evidently regarded with affection, for he encountered a tempest of applause that prevented him from opening his lips for "ever so long." The Doctor was happy and sensible, as usual. He indicated his great reverence for preventive measures, not, however, to the discarding of remedies. Preventive action was what this Society mainly proposed to undertake, and the Doctor cherished great hopes from it. His foot had pressed the soil whence flowed the rills that had at length strengthened and deepened into a mighty river, laden with precious freight. In all its aftercourses he had marked its progress with interest, and was rejoiced at its success. In ending he introduced in very complimentary terms the "great gun" of the evening, PETER SINCLAIR.

As the Doctor went backward, Mr. SINCLAIR came forward and was received rapturously. His *genial face, beaming with good humor*, and his merry twinkle "o' the e'e" insure PETER SINCLAIR a welcome wherever he goes. He spoke with warmth and effect of the utility of social gatherings like this, and recommended regular programmes of Temperance soirées and excursions and public holidays, on which the people ought to have free access to museums and galleries and places of public instruction. Mr. SINCLAIR hailed this festival as the inauguration of a new era for this country, the key-note of a mighty anthem which shall presently swell through the nation.

After SINCLAIR, came Rev. RUFUS W. CLARK, who complimented the ladies, and had a great regard for them and for the newspapers—both exceedingly useful. Then came Rev. T. L. CUYLER, who was full of oddities, quips, quiddities, and anecdotes, with a strong undercurrent of good solid sense. Then a dialogue between a little Miss and a lively lad, who spoke up like a man, and was very animated. And when these two had done, a course of fruit succeeded, and then music by a band and singing by the children, and a time for general conversation.

There were 300 guests and 300 to 400 children, occupying twelve tables—altogether, a company of nearly two thousand persons, a very fair commencement for this new enterprise.

THE EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.—The two Excise Commissioners, Messrs. HASKETT and KIRK, held a meeting of conference yesterday at the office of the former, in Centre street. The special object of the meeting was to prepare blank forms of application for license. It was decided to postpone any decision upon the price of licenses till a new Commissioner is appointed. It was also decided to defer the election of a Clerk till the appointment of a third Commissioner. About a dozen applications have been made for the position of Clerk.

Discussion Between Frederick Douglass and Charles Lenox Remond.

In spite of the horrible weather and the ten cents charge at the door, the Shiloh Presbyterian Church was full last night with people anxious to hear the advertised discussion between FREDERICK DOUGLASS and CHARLES LENOX REMOND. Both these gentlemen are colored, and it was an opportunity not to be lost to hear the two, both of whom are men of distinguished reputation as Anti-Slavery Speakers. The discussion grew out of some remarks made by Mr. DOUGLASS at the Abolition Society's Anniversary last week, and which Mr. REMOND dissented from. A challenge was given at the time, and accepted on the spot. Mr. DOUGLASS, it may be proper to state, is known as a Gerrit Smith Abolitionist; while Mr. REMOND is of the Garrison school. At 8 o'clock Mr. DOUGLASS moved that Rev. HENRY HIGHLAND GARNET be invited to preside, which was carried. Rev. AMOS C. BEEMAN, of New-Haven, and Mr. HIRAM P. CHEATHER (white) were elected to assist as Presidents.

The question was stated as follows: "Is the plan of the American Union under the Constitution, Anti-Slavery or not?"

It was agreed that for the first round the speakers should be limited to 15 minutes each—for the second ten each.

Mr. DOUGLASS opened with a graceful admission of his opponent's ability and eloquence, but, said he, if you adopt his view—that the Constitution is a Pro-Slavery document, you are tied up to its dissolution before you can move to abolish Slavery. Hence the question is immediately practical and important.

The country had so far drifted away from the principles of its founders that he presumed, the country through, it was taken for granted that the Constitution was meant to defend Slavery. But he found no such meaning in it. It might be attempted to show its Pro-Slavery intention by referring to the action of the Legislature under the Constitution; or to infer it from some untread and unheard-of history of it the intentions of the framers of the Constitution. But the Supreme Court has again and again determined that where the rights of human beings are in issue the rights must be presumed as established until the contrary is distinctly proved. And again that language must be construed strictly in favor of justice. The intention must be irresistible to warrant a Court in interpreting it contrary to the established rights of men. Now under these rules the Constitution plainly is an Anti-Slavery document. To find its Pro-Slavery character we are obliged to go below its apparent intentions. No reader, unacquainted with the circumstances of its adoption, would dream that it protected Slavery. And where villainy and crime are to be protected under the name of law, our opponents are bound to show that it is "nominated in the bond." No implications, no presumptions will suffice. If, too, a law is susceptible of two interpretations, one a just purpose, the other villainous, we are bound to adhere to that interpretation which leans to justice—for law is to be presumed to be for the protection of the right and the confounding of wrong. Now the Supreme Court of the United States is the supreme law of our land; it must be subjected then to these plain rules of all law. The objects of a law must in all cases have a controlling influence on the details of the law, and its objects must settle the intention when its details seem to be in conflict. Read, then, the preamble to the Constitution of the United States. Note how it starts: "We the people of the United States"—not we the horses—not we the white people, but "we the people, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, * * * and secure the blessings of liberty to"—not the white people, but "ourselves and our posterity, do ordain," &c. Here, said Mr. DOUGLASS, the objects of the Constitution are made apparent to every one. The Constitution knows no man by his complexion, his hair or the texture of his skin. These are modern distinctions and assurances of manhood—and this is a modern doctrine. Alas! that Abolitionists should be ready to concede so much to Slavery!—that if one tells them the Bible is Pro-Slavery, they should admit it, and reject the Bible—that without hesitation they should surrender the Constitution, because corrupt men claim it as Pro-Slavery.

I will admit nothing in behalf of Slavery, said he, that is not plainly down in the bill. [Applause.] "This bond doth give thee here no drop of blood." My Shylock shall have his pound of flesh—no more, no less.

The word slave, or slaveholder, is not in the Constitution. The land claimed is not named in the deed by which he holds. Constitutions floating in the brains of Pro-Slavery Doughfaces at the North may—but not the Constitution of 1789—defend this giant system of outrages, injustices, villainies. They tell us, though, that the framers of the Constitution had a subtle and occult meaning under their plain words. The people did not adopt occult, undercurrent meanings. They adopted the plain reading with its obvious intentions.

But we are pointed to the fact that there were slaves in the country at the time, and that slaveholders helped frame the Constitution, and that they, of course, would not have assented to any compact that disregarded their right in slaves as property. On the other hand, he insisted that at that time, overwhelmingly, the people were in favor of gradual emancipation, and they wished, when the giant iniquity should fall, that there might be no token of it left to disgrace their documentary history.

At this point the Chairman called time, and the speaker sat down amidst general applause, with which he had been frequently interrupted during his remarks.

Mr. REMOND rose to reply. He said he very well knew that he represented the side that was weakest in numbers. But, said he, if one is to die in conflict it is a consolation to know that he dies at the hands of a world-wide-famed antagonist. It was of more credit to fall by his hands than to conquer some folks. If he should be sustained by the audience, they must logically conclude that the slave's only exodus is through the dissolution of the American Union. Dissolution, however, had no possible horrors to his ears, as he knew it had for theirs. They could not assent to what he expected to prove without damaging their popularity or their business; they must confess themselves hypocrits if they assented and still boasted of their country. Your business stands in the way. It was to him of account what BLACKSTONE, COKE, BROUGHAM, or WEBSTER, GERRIT SMITH or WM. GOODELL held to be law. The decisions of the Supreme Court must be our interpreter of our Constitution until the uniform practice of the people contradict it. He wished Mr. DOUGLASS could be accepted in place of the Court—with his nobler interpretation—but as he is not, he could only deem that to be its interpretation which History and Experience coincided to announce. All Legislatures have acted and all Courts decided upon the presumption that the colored man and the white stand upon different platforms. In the absence of the first instance where the colored man has received his liberty as against his master in the name of the Constitution, and while he could give him hundreds of instances of men who have lost their liberty in its name, how could he resist the conclusion that the Constitution recognised and defended Slavery, and all our history showed that the "guarantees" and "compromises" of the Constitution always meant American Slavery. He quoted KENT, DANE, WILMOT and SPOONER on the definitions of law, and as to what should interpret it.

He proceeded to show by the language of the time—the "cotemporary exposition" of the Constitution—that it was all for Slavery. There were four clauses in it which none could doubt to have direct reference to Slavery, [the speaker only commented at length on the three-fifths clause.] He illustrated the quibble of his opponent in demanding the letter as well as the spirit, by quoting the notice on the Providence public squares "$1 fine, keep off the grass," which nobody had deemed yet to mean what it said that those who kept off the grass should be fined $1. [Laughter.] If, said he, Slavery exists in Washington—the heart of our country—where nothing but Congress directly rules, he had a right to think that the Constitution under which Congress makes all its laws recognises Slavery. Yet it does exist there, and there are on the statute book 105 laws regulating Slavery in that single city.

Here the Chairman announced that the speaker's time was up, and he sat down—the audience applauding loudly.

Mr. DOUGLASS replied. His antagonist had referred, he said, feelingly to the course pursued under the Constitution, and he believed if he had his antagonist's eloquence, he would never cease descanting upon the evil *practices of rulers*, under the Constitution. But the Constitution and the practices of those who hold offices in the Government were very different. And Mr. REMOND must not forget that they had not met to consider and criticise Administrations. On that, he presumed, they would not differ materially. They had met to consider the Constitution; and therefore the evil doings of rulers under it should have no place. He was willing to acknowledge—everybody knew—that those who obtained rule had encouraged Slavery. What he denied was, that they had the *right* to do so, under a strict rendering of the Constitution. In continuation, he quoted authorities, sustaining his position, namely: That the Constitution must not be rendered in accordance with the acts of any set of men; but in accordance with the plain meaning of the language used in its construction. His antagonist had referred to four clauses in the Constitution, but had read but one. He could have wished he had read them all, that th[e] audience might have seen how little evidence he had to produce. [illegible] the fugitive slave clause, referring to the 3d section of the first article relating to those "held to service for a number of years and other persons." And he (Mr. REMOND) had considered the opinion that the "other persons" meant slaves, so said the Abolitionist, but so did not say the Constitution. [Applause.] Even admitting that slaves were referred to, although he did not admit it, it was also true that there were others to whom that clause must have referred. There were aliens then as now. But there was but little use in seeking for Slavery there. It was not in it. And it was not for the colored man to admit Slavery was recognized in it, unless they could point to language to that effect, clearly and distinctly. Mr. MADISON had said that the term slave was not in the Constitution, and that under it the fugitive slave could not be brought back. He had opposed the use of the term, because he did not wish it to recognize that there could be property in human flesh. That was MADISON's opinion, not GERRIT SMITH's [illegible]. And there were other opinions from men who should have known something of the character of the Constitution. But they were told that Slavery existed at the time, and that a bad tree could not bring forth good fruit. Well, [illegible]. But, nevertheless, Massachusetts, New-Hampshire, and other States, then slaveholding, had abolished Slavery, and slaveholders in Maryland had manumitted 60,000 slaves, and Virginia [illegible]. In fact all the freedom that had been gained by the slave had been gained only when the slaveholders had relaxed his grasp. But yet a bad tree could not bring forth good fruit. Therefore the Constitution must recognize Slavery, because there were those who desired to hold slaves—so said Justice TANEY, so said Mr. REMOND. [Applause.] He begged his friend's pardon for naming him in connection with such a [illegible] scamp. He meant no offence. But his friend was unfortunate in so far as that his position brought him into juxtaposition with TANEY. [Applause.] His friend, however, might take consolation in the fact that being found in a crow's nest did not make him a crow. [Great applause.] In conclusion, he appealed to the friends of Abolition not to yield any more to the Slave power than is clearly written in the Constitution. He was for Abolition, with or without the Union. But if the Constitution were not a Pro-Slavery Constitution, he thought it would be foolish in him to work for its destruction. He was about to take up another point, when time was called, and he took his seat.

Mr. REMOND ascended the pulpit and said, that all that was left of him appeared before them. In him they had an illustrated known fact that a man might have life in him long after he ceased to move. [Applause.] He then informed the audience that it had been deemed advisable to continue the discussion to-night at the same place. The announcement was received with applause, and the speaker passed to a reiteration of his former declarations, that the practice that obtained at the time of the formation of the Constitution recognized Slavery; and that the practice, from that time to this, had also recognized it. It was recognized and named in acts of Congress, and its existence protected by the Supreme Court of the United States. In proof that it was recognized and its interests considered when the Constitution was formed, he read from the writings of ALEXANDER HAMILTON and others, to the effect that the subject was one long debated, and its recognition considered a necessity in the formation of the Union. So it had been regarded by the recognized expounders of the Constitution. Who had contradicted DANIEL WEBSTER when he declared that there were guarantees to Slavery in the Constitution? Why none, but a very few Abolitionists. Who denied it now? Why none, or at least but a very few of the Abolitionists in the country. These guarantees were recognized by Congress, by the Courts, and by the people generally.

At this point time was called, and he again resumed his seat.

Mr. DOUGLASS arose and said that, in view of the arrangement to continue the discussion to-night, he would not then enter upon the pleasurable duty of replying to his friend, as was his right. The meeting then separated, evidently much pleased with the manner in which the discussion had been conducted.

A Card by Telegraph from Mr. Sickles.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 20.

Mr. D. E. SICKLES presents his compliments to the editor of the *Herald*, and has the honor to state, with reference to the editorial article in to-day's paper, that he strove as industriously to defeat the infamous acts of 1857 as the *Herald* did to elect the Legislature which passed them.

DANIEL E. SICKLES.

Musical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—After JACOPI—chaos. There was no performance last night, and Mr. MORELLI's short season is at an end.

The following card says why:

TO THE PUBLIC.

Signor MORELLI, desirous of fulfilling his engagements to the public, feels himself compelled to lay before them a statement of the circumstances which have prevented him from doing so. On Monday night last, immediately after the performance at the Academy of Music, he left for Philadelphia for the purpose of procuring another tenor to take the place of Signor JACOPI, and after an interview with Mr. MAX MARETZEK who consulted his colleague, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. MAX MARETZEK agreed to place at the disposition of Signor MORELLI the services of Signors BRIGNOLI and GIANNONI for the two intended representations at the Academy of Music on Wednesday and Friday, as originally announced, Mr. MAX MARETZEK receiving in advance from me the sum of $800 for their services. On his return to this City he called on Signor BRIGNOLI, who refused to fulfill the engagement entered into with Mr. MAX MARETZEK, and in consequence of such refusal, Signor MORELLI finds himself utterly unable to give the other two representations as promised. P. MORELLI.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 20, 1857.

Mr. BRIGNOLI replies in another card, that he knew nothing of the arrangements entered into by Mr. MORELLI, until he saw the announcement in the daily papers that he was expected to sing in the opera of "Lucia," and that the state of his health rendered it utterly impossible for him to do so.

Here is the material for a pretty quarrel. The friends of art will regret that the sudden interruption of the "season" (what a word for three nights!) will prevent its being brought out with due vivaciousness. The stockholders of the Academy, however, will doubtless perceive the advantage of letting their house for experiment. We are sorry that Mr. MORELLI is so bluntly severe on Mr. BRIGNOLI. It is not customary for a manager to speak the truth, and at all events he is expected to respect the illness of the principal tenor, and never call it unwillingness to sing. Mr. BRIGNOLI is a reliable artist. This, we believe, is the first time he has disappointed the public. He was present on Monday night, and what he then witnessed was no doubt the cause of his present debilitated state.

CONCERT.—Madame DE WILHORST, New-York's pet prima donna, and unquestionably the most hopeful of American *artistes*, gives her second and last concert to-night, at Niblo's Saloon. On the 21st, Madame WILHORST sails for Europe. This is the proper opportunity for testifying to a talented lady the admiration in which she is justly held. We hope to see the concert room crowded. Madame WILHORST will be assisted by Miss GELLIE, Mr. MORELLI, Mr. RIVARDE, Mr. GASPARONI, Mr. MILLETT, and Mr. MANZOCCHI.

Later from Mexico.

CAPTURE OF COL. CRABBE AND HIS SONORA FILLIBUSTERS.

From the N. O. Evening Picayune, May 14.

Our regular Mexican mail, at hand this morning, brings fuller and later intelligence than we had last evening, to the 1st inst., from the city of Mexico. The Sonora fillibusters had been completely routed near the village of Caborca, sixty of whom were taken prisoners, among them Capt. CRABB himself, who was severely wounded. The engagement, says the *Trait d'Union*, was severe and bloody. The prisoners were all to be shot. The *Estafette* publishes the following official account by the Extraordinary of the 21st. from Mazatlan:

The first of April, a body of the National Guards, under Capt. RODRIGUEZ, met at the village of Caborca, the fillibusters who entered the State of Sonora by way of Sonoyta. The fillibusters had seized upon the village. The Guards attacked it vigorously. In the first onset, Captain RODRIGUEZ fell mortally wounded. Captain CRABB also was wounded and eight of his men killed. The Guards, however, finally succeeded in getting possession of the church, which proved an advantageous position.

On the 2d the fillibusters found themselves in possession of two houses in face of the church, but surrounded by a force of 250 to 300 men. Things remained in this condition about four days, the Sonorians meanwhile strengthening themselves.

On the evening of the 6th, one of the houses in possession of the fillibusters was fired. The flames communicated rapidly to the other, and in half an hour both buildings were in a blaze. An attack was also made upon the besieged from without, and, among other things, two barrels of powder belonging to the fillibusters exploded, doing dreadful execution. Finally, they surrendered at discretion. The number of prisoners was fifty-nine, and among them Captain Crabb himself. Twenty-four rifles and some munitions also fell into the hands of the Sonorians.

This is the substance of the account given by the Mexican papers, whatever truth there may be in it. The number of fillibusters is estimated by the same authority at one hundred and fifty; the Sonorians, on the 6th, numbered seven hundred.

It was said that the prisoners were all to be shot on the 9th.

The Florida War.

The Charleston *Courier* has Tampa dates to the 9th inst. The attack on the soldiers at Palm Grove is confirmed. Two were killed and two wounded. The Indians had also appeared before another encampment and made a demonstration, but shortly afterwards retreated. The troops had started in pursuit of them.

PARIS GOSSIP.

Installation of the Archbishop of Paris—The [illegible] an English Invention—Home, the American Spiritualist—Cheap Literature in France—Baron A. de Rothschild and the Number Thirteen—Rachel—A New Tragedy.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Saturday, May 2, 1857.

The ceremony of installation of the Archbishop of Paris took place on Saturday last with a considerable degree of pomp. Paris was erected into a Bishopric in the third century and into an Archbishopric in the thirteenth; Cardinal MORLOT, just installed, is the [illegible] Archbishop of Paris. He is a small, [illegible] man, with gray hair and a venerable [illegible], but wanting in the look of moral force [illegible] by either of his last two predecessors. He is nevertheless an able man, and a warm partisan of the present dynasty. As Cardinal he is a Senator by right.

One part of this ceremony is curious. In the morning, before proceeding to Notre Dame where the ceremony [illegible] to take place, the Cardinal [illegible] by the Pope for that [illegible] remitted to the new Archbishop in [illegible] of the Roman Legation, the *Pallium*. The [illegible] is an ornament consisting of a band of white [illegible] three fingers broad, encircling the shoulders, [illegible] before and behind as long as the band, [illegible] which are suspended little pieces of [illegible] with black silk and four red crosses. The [illegible] cannot officiate pontifically without [illegible] been first invested with the *Pallium*. The [illegible] preparation of this sacred symbol is very curious. It is a tissue of wool taken from two white lambs blessed at Rome in the Church of St. Agnes, the day of the *fete* of this saint. These lambs are [illegible] guarded in some religious institution, until the time of shearing them arrives. The *palliums* made of this wool are afterwards deposed on the tomb of St. Peter, and remain there the whole night [illegible] the *fete* of this apostle. They are [illegible] the following day on the altar of this Church, and then dispatched to the high dignitaries who are to wear them.

Our Notre Dame has now again her Archbishop, and it is to be hoped in the interest of Christian civilization that he may not meet the tragic fate of his two [illegible] predecessors.

The [illegible] invented in England—for it must be a pure invention—about the Neapolitan *bonnet de silence*, has, notwithstanding its apocryphal character, given rise to a grave discussion. This *bonnet de silence* is a sort of garrote for the tongue. By means of a certain disposition of iron bands which can be adjusted and locked over the head and jaws, the [illegible] unable to talk, by being rendered incapable of moving his jaws. This ingenious and humane invention the King of Naples adjusts to such of his [illegible] subjects as are in positions where their absolute [illegible] is essential to the safety of the State, and [illegible] to the King. But now see the wickedness of [illegible] English invention. Not only do we receive daily proofs that no such inhuman torture has yet been thought of in Naples—that happy country, [illegible] more civilized and prosperous than Boston and New-York—but we have positive French proof [illegible] that the *only country* where so [illegible] an invention was ever known or [illegible] is England. In 1839, a distinguished Frenchman, who devoted much of his attention to [illegible] M. MOREAU CHRISTOPHE, was sent by the French Government to England to make a report on their prison system. The following is an extract from this report, which gives an account of his visit to the prison of [illegible]:

"One of the things which struck me most in the [illegible] of my visit was the prodigious quantity of handcuffs, ankle-rings and chains of all kinds, which are [illegible] from the wall of the jailor's room. But the most curious and most significant piece which I saw in this disciplinary arsenal, is an *instrument of silence*, consisting of several circular bands of iron [illegible] the head of the culprit from the back of the [illegible] together by a band of iron which is opened to give passage to the nose, and which terminates below by a bent tongue of iron that enters into the mouth as far as the palate. The old jailor who showed me this gag, in a way to make [illegible] than [illegible] that it was only intended for [illegible]. I asked him [illegible] and then apparently [illegible]. It would be [illegible] in the house of correction at Liverpool, [illegible] appeared, but without the [illegible]. I saw there two children [illegible] and carrying on their [illegible] on the hands long rings of [illegible]."

[illegible] this calumny of the English journals. These journals never cease to [illegible] "Why don't you follow us in the way of [illegible] and of progress? Why do you persist in practicing such cruelties upon your people in defiance of the noble sentiments of the civilized world?" There is only one way in which this question ought to be decided: the silence cap, iron tongue included, ought to be applied to the heads of these English journals who are always uttering loud cries against barbarisms that only exist at their own doors. The condition of the Neapolitans is no doubt bad enough without inventing such a calumny as this.

An influential journal gives us this week a well executed portrait of HOME, the Spiritualist, or HUME, according to this journal, since they give also his autograph, thus: D. DUNGLAS HOME. The journal contains what purports to be a correct biography of this individual, who has so singularly moved the Parisians; and by this biography we learn that HOME is a [illegible] young man of Scotch parentage, but a naturalized American. He has gone to America to bring over his sister, who is a still more powerful medium than himself; and when she arrives, we may anticipate an extraordinary emotion in high places, since HOME has already convinced and almost crazed many of the witnesses of his feats.

The manner in which HOME was introduced to the Palace was this: At Florence, a year ago, he made the acquaintance of a wealthy Polish nobleman, who took him under his protection and brought him to Paris. At his house, in this city, the Duke de CAMBACERES, Master of Ceremonies at the Palace, was one of the invited guests at a sitting given by HOME. The Duke was powerfully impressed with what he saw, talked of it to the Emperor, and advised him to see him. HOME was accordingly invited to show his power before the Court, and was happy enough, on the first evening, to have the control of obedient spirits, and did wonderful things. The Imperial circle were confounded, and invited him again and again to a repetition of his experiments, some of which were so *bizarre* as to excite even more than curiosity. Thus HOME suddenly gained a notoriety and excited an interest at Paris which you could not credit if you were not here to verify it.

To give you some idea of the immense movement in France in cheap literature, M. HETZEL, the publisher of GEORGE SAND'S and VICTOR HUGO'S works, sold six months ago to the house of MICHEL LEVY, one order for 200,000 volumes of the one-franc library edition of Madame SAND'S works. He sold to another house at one sale 60,000 volumes of GEORGE SAND and 240,000 of VICTOR HUGO, all of which will soon be exhausted. The works that sell most in the cheap editions are BALZAC, HUGO, LAMARTINE, DUMAS, SAND.

M. DE CESENA, for so long the chief editor of the *Constitutionnel*, and a leading member of the world of letters, has abandoned the *Constitutionnel* and thrown himself fairly into the world of stock-jobbers, by becoming chief editor of *La Semaine Financière*, a hebdomadal financial Review. When literary men forsake letters to run after the golden calf, what hope can there be for the rest of mankind?

You know, perhaps, the antipathy that reigns in France for the number 13. No company will sit down to dinner that numbers thirteen; it is the habit, if no other recourse presents, to send into the street and "impress" the first passer by to supply the [illegible] number. People will not move on the thirteenth, nor occupy a house or a room—if they have a [illegible]—which bears the number thirteen. It is a superstition, however, which reigns nearly exclusively in the higher classes, and balances with that other superstition of the lower classes which interdicts the [illegible] of any enterprise on Friday. You published a short time ago, copied from the London [illegible], an account of a brilliant marriage in the [illegible] family, between a son of the baron [illegible] and a daughter of the baron [illegible]. Well, this couple are going to reside in a house in the Rue St. Georges in this city, where formerly balanced a dirty tri-colored flag over the bureau of the journal *Le National*. M. E. DE GIRARDIN founded the *Presse* there more than twenty years ago. Since then the [illegible] gave dinners and *fetes* there, and thus gained such hosts of friends to his [illegible]; it was there that he died but two years ago, leaving his vast heritage a prey to a trial which will long figure as one of the most celebrated on the civil list. This hotel, which precedes No. 15, where resides the eminent advocate M. CHAIX D'EST-ANGE, bore consequently for the *National*, for M. E. DE GIRARDIN, and for M. [illegible], the number 13. The young Baron A. DE ROTHSCHILD and his pretty wife preferred to see a less menacing, a less fatal number over their door. They feared to commence their nuptial career with so lugubrious an omen suspended over their heads. So M. DE ROTHSCHILD, with his purse full of money, went to the city fathers and asked a dispensation—a dispensation from inhabiting No. 13! He gave a thousand francs to the poor of the Ward, and they issued a decree permitting him to number his house 11 *bis*!

Mlle. RACHEL will pass two months during the Summer at Paris. A part of the Autumn will be spent at Nice, after which she will return to Egypt again for the Winter. During her absence she is going to have constructed at *Thebes a house after the* French style, with a terrace on the Nile. The house *of the great tragedienne in the Rue Trudon* in this city is to be put into a lottery. The same plan was adopted formerly by a celebrated actress, LA GUIMARD, with her hotel of the Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin. The tickets were 120 francs, and it was gained by the Countess DULEAU. Bought in 1796 by the rich banker PERREGAUX, father-in-law of the Duke DE RAGUSE, it was in that house that JACQUES LAFFITTE commenced the grand fortune which he lost in the elegant hotel of the Rue Laffitte given him by national subscription. The hotel of RAGUSE will be placed in lottery at the price of 100,000 francs.

A descendant of the infamous MARAT, having recently attained his majority, and having read the history of the Reign of Terror, has made an application to the Minister of State to have his name changed to MARATTI.

An American by the name of HOBSON lately arrived here with a troupe of learned dogs and monkeys, and was not long in obtaining for his intelligent animals an engagement at the Cirque Napoleon. The first night of their performance his animals were intractable under the influence of so exciting a scene as that presented by an immense audience, and the brilliant light of the gas. His monkeys, which were to perform VOLTAIRE and CHATEAUBRIAND, and other distinguished characters of French history, were actually hissed. But on a second representation they improved, and last night the Emperor and Empress went to the Circus in state to see the American dogs and monkeys.

The Count de MONTEBELLI, the translator of M. LEGOUVE'S "Medea" into Italian, has just written a new tragedy in verse and in Italian, for Madame RISTORI, called "Camma." The poet has found the material for this tragedy in a page of *Plutarch*. The antique recital furnished, however, but a meagre skeleton, which the poet had to fill up. *Camma* was the wife of *Sinatus*, one of the tetrarchs of gallican Galatia. *Synoris*, a friend of *Sinatus*, fell in love with his wife and killed him, in order to occupy his place in the conjugal bed. After the death of her husband, *Camma* enveloped herself in the weeds of mourning, and took refuge in the temple of the Celtic *Diana*, of which she was a priestess. *Synoris* pursued her, and offered her his hand. At first she refused; then feigning to consent, she allowed herself to be conducted to the altar. There, having made to *Diana* a libation from the cup of hydromel, according to the Druidical rites, she drank the half of it and offered the rest to *Synoris*. When he had finished drinking, *Camma* uttered a cry, and calling aloud to her deceased husband, said, "Dear *Sinatus*, it was but for this great revenge that thy wife has waited so long to follow thee. Now receive her, who has avenged thee on thy murderer, and who is also as happy to die with him as she was to live with thee!" Then, turning towards *Synoris*, "Give orders," she said, "that instead of a nuptial chamber you may have a tomb." *Synoris*, agitated by the violence of the poison, dragged himself to his chariot, and hurried away, cursing the gods; he died the same evening in his own house. As for *Camma*, having lived through the night and heard the fate of *Synoris*, she left the world gaily in the morning.

This is the basis of the new piece of M. DE MONTEBELLI, which is constructed expressly in view of the qualities and capabilities of the great *tragedienne* who is its representative. It has proved one of Madame RISTORI'S greatest triumphs. It is ranked by the critics above "Medea," and equal to "Mirrha" or "Maria Stuart." In the style which the great actress brings into the piece there is certainly more of true tragic art and much less of the melo-drame than in any of her other representations, with the two exceptions already made. And this is exactly the point in which she has been attacked by the critics—by those who have felt the courage to attack her. In "Medea" she shows too much heart, too much feeling, in fine, too much melo-drama. The French critics do not admire this: they demand a cold, classic, purely artistic representation; and they all seem to be satisfied with "Camma."

MALAKOFF.

A Suggestive and Significant View of the Object of the Grand Duke Constantine's Visit to France and England.

From the London Times, May 4.

When the season is over your true earnest sportsman has little else to do but to fight his battles over again. Squire meets squire—squire agricultural, squire commercial, squire official, squire legal, squire clerical, for there are squires of all sorts,—and, when the ladies have left the room, by the warmth of an April fire they talk over their covers, their preserves, their stables, their kennels, their armories, and all the sweet auxiliaries and furniture of sport. On these occasions bosoms are unlocked, and the observations and meditations of half a year reveal themselves. The favorite hunter's forelegs and his rider's weight are candidly considered; "You won't ride that brown mare another season?" such a pointer is getting idle, and such a greyhound cunning; such a gun kicks, or hangs fire, or is too heavy, or won't carry far enough for this country, where the birds are very wild. "What shot do you use for grouse?" "What do you find the best wadding?" "What do you give your keepers?" "Do you ever give your hunters carrots?" Then come in shooting jackets, and boots, and pouches of all sorts for all purposes. Then the best breakfast to hunt upon or to walk 20 miles upon, or to set one's self up with when rather "done up." The subject has endless ramifications, and in an age of improvement, with such a succession of new minds brought to bear upon it, is on every point inexhaustible. The curate sits by, munching the brandy cherries, or yielding his inner soul to the contemplation of a gay new altarcloth, a rare encaustic tile, or a quaint "poppy head." For hours and hours, evening after evening, this is country life in England; and for this the merchant pines to leave his counting house, the lawyer his desk, the official his post, and every man his work, whatever it may be. There is a good deal to be said for it, and not much against it. At all events, it is a common object, a pursuit, a war, against a common foe, not one of ourselves. It is not everybody who cares for the subject; but the question concerns those who do care for it, not those who do not. Perhaps they prefer human game; the pursuit is more interesting, perhaps, but not so harmless or sociable. It certainly is a matter for congratulation that when the brother Nimrods are discussing these grave affairs, the intended prey are silly brutes or worthless vermin. The guns are not to be pointed at our neighbor's windows; the shot is not for their bodies. The rival sportsmen are fellow-sportsmen also, and the competition is not suicidal.

The great sportsmen of Europe have had a glorious season, a regular *battue* in the Crimea, capital duck-shooting in the Black Sea, and some rather mild sport in the Baltic. The return of game is considerable, and the improvements in guns, shot and all the personal as well as the material accessories of the amusement immense. We have finished for the present; indeed, the preserves are almost bare, and horses, dogs, and all, fairly done up. So now is the time for that after-sport we have attempted to describe. The Grand Duke CONSTANTINE is come to visit his sporting neighbors, NAPOLEON and VICTORIA. He seems to be making rather a long stay with the former, the latter not being quite ready for him just now. They are doing their very best to amuse him across the channel, and have carefully hunted up the precedents of PETER the Great's visit to Paris immediately after the accession of the House of Hanover to this throne, and of PAUL'S a few years before the French Revolution. The Grand Chamberlain, the Masters of the Ceremonies, Admirals, Field-Marshals, Prefects, authorities, and constituted bodies of all kinds, are doing their best to show off France—her splendor, her power, her gaiety, and her politness. Public entries, receptions, balls, operas, reviews, hunts, and everything that Princes are supposed to delight in, are prepared with a zeal that to France is so usual and characteristic as to require no explanation and admit of no comment. But the Grand Duke is a man of business—a keen sportsman," and "business before pleasure if you please." His soul is in the Arsenals and the Dockyards. Your real sporting neighbor has never done with your horses, your dogs, and your guns, and the Grand Duke returned again and again to the foundries and workships. On a second visit to the Dockyard of Toulon, after examining the new gunboats and a model frigate, he broke out, "I am impatient to have done with these official receptions, in order that we may more carefully examine together your ships and your dockyards." The floating batteries he examined with intense curiosity. To the conductors he imparted his confidential opinion that they would be a failure against any heavier ordnance or a closer fire than at Kinburn; and, hearing that some under equipment were intended for China, he pleasantly observed, "So you are going to take the chestnuts out of the fire *there* too?" But nothing came amiss to his medical and vigilant curiosity. Water tanks, sail, stores, oil stores, small armories, iron and copper works—everything that contributes to perfection in the sport—he went through and inspected, with a yard measure in hand. As he always reduced the French measures to ours, it is evident that the British Navy has been the earliest and the most favored object of his official studies. The Grand Duke is quite a model for tourists. This is turning travel to account. When his grandfather, his father and his uncles came to this country, they also brought with them engineers and savans, and took home all sorts of peaceful inventions. But the Grand Duke, as we have said, is a man of business, and he returns to the example of the founder of his empire, who wielded not only a yard measure, but an adze, in our dock-yards. As a nation of keen sportsmen, of people who must have an object, and who adapt the means to the end, we cannot but respect the Grand Duke's way of seeing "foreign parts." We cannot help sympathizing with him in his pursuits; nor, it appears, can the French. He has won his way to their hearts. Indeed, it is quite delightful to see the flags of all nations blended, national airs alternated, captured cannon, balls, and other trophies magnanimously hidden, to be uncovered, and all sorts of recollections of certain recent occurrences fondly brought up, while Russia, France, and England, soon to be added to the group, are examining one another's weapons with scientific and affectionate interest, and interchanging hints, or "wrinkles," as sportsmen now call them, for future use. Is not this the lion and the ox, the wolf and the lamb, lying down together? But an odd thought strikes one. Where is the game for this sport? What's the "country," brother sportsman, that you seem so busily and amicably polishing your weapons and taking sweet counsel for? For the noblest, possible prey—for one of themselves. Two are to chase, hunt down, shoot, snare, or destroy the third; and which the sportsman, which the game, time alone can show.

This consideration imparts a particular interest to the Grand Duke's approaching visit to this country. When a brother sportsman examines your fowling-pieces, your dogs, or your fishing tackle, you may or may not feel anxious to hear that he has bagged more birds or landed more fish than you have. In this case the object is to bag you, and, of course, you are interested. You are the vermin, and your guest has a fancy for your meat, your fur, or merely your brush to present to his lady, or sweep the dust from his ancestral hall. So he wishes to study your ways, your haunts, your track, where you burrow, when you come out to feed, how you run, how you double, how you defend yourself if you can, the thickness of your fur or your feathers, and what shot will do for you. Small shot, 18-pounders, for example, will glance off your feathers, and the Grand Duke finds he must have heavier metal to do the work. But, like all sportsmen, he is quite fair, and teaches while he learns. He lets us know the thickness of his own fur, and the weight of metal he can stand with impunity. *Nevertheless, this is no visit of ceremony or pleasure, and the High Admiral of the Russian Fleet, the sternest of the Russian Princes, is no mere "fine, frank-hearted sailor," but a man who goes about with a yard wand, and makes three visits to a gunboat or dockyard.*

"A chiel's amang you takin' notes"
and if he does not publish them, which will not answer his purpose, he will put them to a better use.

However, as far as we are concerned, the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE is most heartily welcome to see everything that is to be seen in this country. He will not see so splendid a capital as our neighbors have to show: he will not have such *fêtes* in his honor, and possibly not be assisted with quite so much alacrity in his naval measurements; but there is not an invention of peace that England will not be proud to show him. That, in fact, is our great art of war. If the Grand Duke wants to know how it is that we carried on the war with so much vigor and success, leaving off stronger than we began, he will see that our military and naval resources lie rather in the prosperity of the people—in their perfect freedom, and their unfettered enterprise—than in any aggressive or defensive organization. He will see that we are really a military power because we seek peace rather than war, while the weakness of his country has lain in its aggressive spirit and expressly military organization. We are amused with the Grand Duke's visit to the Dockyards and the Court of France. Of course we are aware that Russia would rather have France for an ally than a foe, and that on the most common grounds of policy, France will do her best "to be civil" to her Imperial visitor. Indeed, we take it all as a matter of course. We feel, however, that what we have to show Russia is neither naval establishments nor royal magnificence. We neither dread Russia as a foe, nor particularly desire her as an ally; but we do most earnestly desire to see her entering more cordially and unreservedly into the race of civilization. We wish to interchange with her not the ideas and materials of only military success, but of peaceful progress. In this sense Russia will find England much more of a sister and an ally than even France, which is still swathed and cradled by a jealous and prohibitory system. We want in Russia neither a foe nor an ally, but simply a neighbor; and if Russia desires to be worth more fifty years hence, as either foe or ally, she will do well to accept this advice.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

Movements Against the Sonora Fillibusters—General News.

By way of New-Orleans we have received news from the Mexican capital to the 29th ult., a summary of which has already been telegraphed from that city.

The principal news by this arrival concerns the progress of the fillibusters on the Pacific coast. A dispatch was received at the capital on the 28th, to the effect that an action had been fought at a place called Chalcrea, between the troops of Gen. YANEZ and a party of CRABB'S followers, in which the latter were routed. Letters received by the Extraordinary, from Mazatlan, the 17th, however, make no mention of any such occurrence.

It is understood that CRABB had invaded Sonora by way of Sonoyta, and had summoned the Prefect of Altar to place his whole district at his disposition, declaring in his summons that he had 100 men with, and 900 others on the way to join, him. Although Gen. YANEZ seems to credit this, it is not generally believed that CRABB'S force amounts to anything like that figure. The plan of the fillibusters is understood to be a simultaneous attack at several points by land and sea.

It is said that the condition of the fillibusters on arriving at Sonoyta was deplorable, all their baggage having been abandoned on the way, and nothing saved but their arms. They had no provisions either for themselves or their animals, and had been compelled to shoot some cattle for their subsistence, paying the owners in promises.

Of the expedition by sea nothing positive is known; but it was said that a force of 300 men had embarked at Lobos, and Gen. YANEZ was of the opinion that the fillibusters designed also to seize the port of Guaymas, inasmuch as a suspicious looking vessel had appeared in that vicinity. There was no force at Lobos to oppose the landing of the fillibusters; but Gen. NORIEGA was at Guaymas, with the garrison of the place and three Companies of the National Guard, ready to receive them.

Gen. YANEZ was to send from Mazatlan on the 17th inst., the *Trelos*, *Ipala* and *Eclipse*, vessels belonging to that port, with troops to Guaymas, while he was to have marched by land on the 18th, with 150 men and the necessary officers for a campaign against the fillibusters. The house of ECHEGUREN & Co., had advanced $18,000 to supply his immediate wants.

Señor PASQUEIRA, Governor of Sonora, was waiting, before setting out from Ures, for the money and munitions of war which he had demanded of General NORIEGA on the 30th of March. The latter was making all haste to forward the munitions, but was unable to send any money. Troops had already marched from Ures for the invaded district. The levy of the National Guard was going forward with activity all over the State. Señor REDONDO, Prefect of Alta, had caused to be armed and barracked all the National Guard of the districts; he had, also, procured extraordinary resources by means of forced loans, and had seized all the horses and mules to be found in his jurisdiction for the purpose of forming a corps of cavalry.

The maritime expedition, which was to have left Mazatlan on the 17th, was under command of General JOSE VELASQUEZ DE LA CADENA, and was composed of 70 men of the fixed battalion of Mazatlan, three pieces of cannon, with their park and ammunition, and 50 barrels of powder and other munitions of war. The carbineers and recruits ordered from Guadalajara will form a contingent of 500 men with artillery and munitions.

It is calculated that the force which will be available to repel the fillibusters will amount to 1,000 troops of the line, about 1,000 National Guard; the Papagos will probably take part in the campaign, their chief having placed himself under the orders of the Prefect of Altar.

General NORIEGA has recommended to Señor PASQUEIRA not to attack the enemy save in detail; to prevent their reuniting; to surprise them in the moment of fatigue, and at a favorable occasion; to take them in ambuscade; to cut off their retreat; in short, to make war upon them with every possible advantage, but not to compromise the dignity of the national arms by engaging in regular actions with them.

It was understood, also, that a force was being prepared in the city to march for the scene of action, and that a dispatch had been sent to the commandant of Jalisco, ordering the light regiment of carbineers, 300 recruits, and the artillery there, to the same destination.

President COMONFORT had returned from his visit to Tacubaya, and resumed his residence in the National Palace.

D. IGNACIO AGUILAR, the celebrated Minister of SANTA ANA, and head of the Revolutionary Party at the capital, had escaped from prison. A meditated escape of the prisoners of the Acordada had also been discovered, and in time, by a vigorous action, to save the mischief which the force of 500 malefactors would have occasioned. They had filed the iron railing, and planned the assassination of the guard.

No further collision seems to have taken place between the civil and ecclesiastical powers. The *Extraordinary* advocates the total separation of Church and State.

D. MIGUEL MIRAMON, a conspicuous character in the last Puebla Revolution, had been arrested. He was found concealed in the City of Mexico.

The Trustees of the Ohio State School for Idiotic Youth, have taken the oath of office. They proceeded to the organization of their Board by electing WILLIAM DENNISON, JR., of Columbus, President, and NORTON S. TOWNSHEND, Secretary. The Board have appointed Dr. R. J. PATTERSON, Superintendent, and rented for present use the house belonging to Mrs. NEVILLE, on Friend-street, opposite the Blind Asylum.

The Starving People in Michigan—Measures of Relief.

From the Detroit Tribune.

The meeting at the City Hall last evening for the purpose of devising means to relieve the alarming destitution in the northern part of the State, though not large in numbers, was composed of men of the very first standing, intelligence, and liberality in our community.

It was called to order by T. LOCKWOOD, Esq., on whose motion C. C. TROWBRIDGE was called to the chair.

Mr. WALTER CHESTER said he had obtained some facts in relation to this matter. It was a pitiful one, but a short one. At a recent meeting at Lansing, Mr. MAHON, a Methodist clergyman, stated that he had received letters from Rev. Mr. HILL, a preacher in the northern circuit, which announced three deaths from lack of food, and a probability of as many more, *within the writer's own knowledge. One poor woman* had doled out her scanty provisions to her two children, *stinting herself, and had died, while they did* not long survive her. He further wrote at the house where he stopped, as well supplied as any family, they were subsisting on bread, molasses, and stewed pumpkin. They had nothing for his horse, and he was obliged to leave.

Another gentleman who lived at Lyons, Ionia Co., said that a man in the [illegible] part of that county had lived for a week on leeks alone. Others were subsisting on roots and slippery elm bark pulverized with molasses. The meeting at Lansing had adopted immediate measures for relief. There were not probably 40 persons in the house, but so excited were they at the details given that they subscribed $300 on the spot. With this money he had purchased already some three tons and a half of beans and Indian meal, which would be sent to-day to Lyons by the D. & M. Railway. There seemed to be the most suffering on the Pine, and Tittebawasse rivers and their tributaries. The first season after the Graduation Land Act was passed these settlers took up these lands and settled upon them, and did what they could. The next year the fire devastated their fields. Last season their corn was killed. Now, greatly reduced from the loss of horses and cattle, and debilitated by abstinence and insufficient food, they were suffering without the means or ability to help themselves. This extends to some 3,000 people scattered throughout the northern counties. A man from the northern part of Allegan County had offered his only cow for sale in Allegan for the purpose of procuring food for his family. The kind hearted people there gave him $30 worth of food and sent him home with his cow. Small subscriptions have been taken up in Ionia County, but little had been done owing to contradictory reports.

Mr. JACOB HENDRICKSON said he would state a few facts that had been related to him by a man named O. C. MORRIS, of Saginaw County. Two or three years since he became a purchaser of a lot of swamp lands some 12 miles north of Lower Saginaw. Last Spring he went on to improve his lands so as to secure them, and while there boarded with a well-to-do farmer named WRIGHT or WHITE. This man tilled 240 acres on which he was living, paid for. He came from Massachusetts, and had a wife and three children. When he came away from there, he left his lands in the charge of WRIGHT. About a week ago he went up on the *Sam Ward* to see his land and visit his friend. In the morning when he came to sit down to breakfast, all they had on the table was a jonny-cake made with water and molasses. Mr. WRIGHT apologized for the fare so much more scanty and plain than he had given him when he was there before, but said it was the best and all he had. On inquiry he learned that they had no meal, lard or butter, had 7 pounds of meat and 40 pounds of flour. This was all they had to last them till next harvest. He had three or four acres of wheat on the ground that looked finely, and 14 shillings in money.

He had worked on the farm all the season expecting to get work among the lumbermen in the Winter. But this resource had failed, the past Winter, although he offered his services at one *shilling a day* and board. Mr. MORRIS said he had little money with him, but what he had he gave to his friend; the neighbors contributed what they had, and Mr. WRIGHT started for Lower Saginaw to get supplies. With the money he had obtained he got supplies enough to last them at the farthest, a month. This man was as well off as any of his neighbors and better than most, and yet this was his condition.

Mr. HENDRICKSON said he made this statement as he was satisfied there was pressing need throughout the Northern part of the State, and we ought to be apprised of facts.

A subscription was started on the spot, and $1,000 subscribed by those in the room.

This morning the Collecting Committee proceeded to take up subscriptions and collections.

The following letter was received to-day from Rev. Mr. HICKEY, who was sent off on Saturday to ascertain as to the truth of the reports concerning the destitution in the northern part of the State:

ST. JOHNS, Saturday, 4 P. M.

While here waiting I have met several men who have come from the region beyond St. Johns. One from Ionia says some suffering exists in Montcalm County.

One from Muskegon River, and its tributaries says the people in those parts are supplied from Chicago. I have met one man with his family, consisting of a wife and three children. He is on his way back to Ohio. He is from Gratiot County, town of Hamilton, twenty miles north of St. Johns. He has sold all his effects but land, to get means to come back. He says that many families have nothing to eat but bread, *and little of that. He had last Fall about 500 pounds of flour*, of which he lent his hungry neighbors 100 pounds, but could not get it back, and was obliged to leave. He says many a man up in his town would come out to St. Johns and take on their backs what they could carry to their families, if they had the chance.

How Mr. Henry A. Crabb came to be in Sonora.

To the Editors of the Courier and Enquirer:

My attention was called this morning to an article in your paper in which Mr. HENRY A. CRABB (called by you Col. CRABBE) is classified as a fillibuster; and being an intimate friend of that gentleman, and being well aware of the intention of himself and party, I beg to contradict the statement, and assert that he *is not* a fillibuster, nor did he or any of his party entertain any such idea on their landing at Guaymas, in the Gulf of California. The facts which induced Mr. CRABB and companions to emigrate from California to Sonora, Mexico, are simply these:

For many years past there has been a supposition (how well founded I am not aware) that in the interior of that State, and in a portion of the country occupied by the Apache tribe of Indians, there were valuable gold and silver mines, but which required great risk and hazard to work them with any degree of success, on account of the determination of the savage Indians to murder and rob all who attempted to settle in their midst; and these same Indians have been a source of great terror to the Sonorians having ranches of cattle and horses in that and the surrounding States, on account of the many robberies committed by them. It is true that WILLIAM WALKER had a fillibustering design on that country; and some three years ago a party under the command of a Frenchman, and, if my memory is correct, the party were also mostly Frenchmen, landed in that country with the same intent; and at the time of the sailing of the vessel (brig *Caroline*) from San Francisco, this same Mr. HENRY A. CRABB had engaged his passage on board of her, and I believe he did not learn the intention of the party until after the vessel had sailed from the wharf, when he immediately requested to be set ashore, which was complied with by the master of the vessel, Mr. CRABB losing the amount paid by him for his passage, as well as a portion of his baggage.

Mr. HENRY A. CRABB was for several years State Senator from San Joaquin County, and has also occupied the position as Editor of the *Stockton Argus*—he is a lawyer by profession, and was a candidate before the Legislature of California for State Senator, and had there been sufficient Know-Nothing votes in that body, he would most undoubtedly have been the Senator of that State, at Washington, this day. It will no doubt be a matter of surprise to his friends in California to see him held up by the New-York Press as a pirate, when the object of that gentleman's mission to Sonora was a far different one; and one fact must be remembered, and that is, the Mexican Government has been holding out inducements to all persons who would settle in that State; and is it not natural to suppose that Americans would be the first to be tempted by an advantageous offer made by a foreign Government, and I am of the belief that in the event of the Mexican authorities injuring a hair of the head of Mr. CRABB, or any of the party, they will bring down a dreadful retaliation on themselves at the hands of the California friends of Mr. CRABB'S party; and, in fact, the whole people of the State of California would rise *en masse* to avenge such an act of treachery. My only reason for thus noticing your article of this morning, in regard to fillibusters, is to place Mr. CRABB and his party before the eyes of the American people in their proper position, so that in the event of their being put to death by the Mexican authorities, they can be able to judge how far the act was justifiable. Respectfully, yours,

FRANCIS D. CLARK,
formerly of Stockton, Cal.

Gov. Walker on his Way to Kansas.

The Rochester *American* says: Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER, the new Governor of Kansas, passed through this city on his way to the scene of his duties, Saturday afternoon, on the express train. He was accompanied by F. O. PERRIN, Esq., and several other gentlemen who are going to the Territory with him. The Governor appears quite anxious to arrive at a just and equitable solution of the difficulties which have convulsed the Territory, and we trust he will be successful in attaining that end. Mr. PERRIN appeared in fine health and spirits. He assured us that he was going to Kansas simply as a private citizen, and that he had no official connection whatever with Governor WALKER'S Administration. He expects to return East before Autumn. None of the party left the depot, as the train stopped only five minutes. The Governor intended to spend the Sabbath in Buffalo, unless a boat was to leave for Detroit Saturday evening. He expects to reach Leavenworth on Friday or Saturday.

CANAL BOATS DETAINED.—We learn from a gentleman who came over the Central Road yesterday, that for some five miles, between Montezuma and Port Byron, canal boats are lying two deep. They are all bound west. The level between Clyde and Montezuma is not filled, and, it is feared, will not be for some days. There are some forty boats bound for Buffalo detained at Black Rock by the ice. We learn that the dams on the Canal Enlargement work at the Rock were to be removed last evening, so that the boats will, probably, arrive to-day.—*Buffalo Com. Advertiser, Tuesday.*

The Times' Reward for the Discovery of the Burdell Murderer.

From the Brooklyn Daily Eagle, May 18.

The New-York papers have for several days been agitating themselves with poking fun at the offer of the TIMES of a reward of five thousand dollars for such information as will lead to the conviction of the murderer of Dr. BURDELL. The animus which dictates these comments is very obvious. We have not been a very special admirer of the course and policy of the TIMES, but it must be admitted that it has rapidly acquired a *commanding position among the New-York Dailies, and very naturally, that fact has excited a strong jealousy on the part of its cotemporaries.* In our judgment the course taken by the TIMES in regard to the brutal murder in question is likely to be commended. It has not hesitated to speak out boldly when the officers of the law have shown both a most lamentable want of efficiency, and on the part of some *of them a spirit in the conduct of the investigation* which should are this have consigned them to that *degradation which they have already reached in public estimation.* It is a fact long ago established that the only hope of ferreting out the murderer lies in an *appeal to the avarice of some accomplice or some one* who has at least a knowledge of the facts. The TIMES has boldly taken the responsibility, and in so doing *entitles itself to the thanks of all friends of justice.* We repeat that we believe it is the only way in which the authors of that foul deed will ever be brought to answer to an outraged law, and we honor the press which has the nerve to take the position assumed by the TIMES. If it shall incidentally derive benefit from its public spirit it will have fairly earned it.

Those who have given a patient investigation to the testimony taken in this most extraordinary murder, and have made themselves familiar with such facts as could be brought to the light, are fully convinced that Mrs. CUNNINGHAM and ECKEL are guiltless of the deed of blood, however unsavory their character has been shown to be in the course of the investigation. There is evidence, too, which goes to show that Mrs. CUNNINGHAM was really the wife of Dr. BURDELL. It is not of that nature, perhaps, which would be permitted to go to a jury, but its moral strength is not the less conclusive. There is, too, a mass of evidence going to show the correctness of the theory of the medical men that the deed was committed by some man taller than the Doctor, and one whose acquaintance with anatomy showed him exactly where to strike. We have heard statements from gentlemen who have examined critically into the matter, which, in the hands of a skillful advocate, would bring out some startling facts before a court. Suspicion may point in a particular direction with great force, but while it is only suspicion a press so bold as the TIMES has shown itself would not be justifiable in being more explicit, and, as we have said before, it seems to us the offer of a tempting reward affords the only hope of a clue to the tangled web. The trace of blood has been most shrewdly covered, but gold may find a weak spot even in the supposed coat of mail.

From the Washington "States."

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 18.

Public attention has been again attracted with much interest to the Burdell tragedy, by the $5,000 reward offered by the proprietors of the DAILY TIMES, for the discovery and conviction of the murderer. The offer of the reward would not of itself attract so much attention, except for the comment made upon it by the other journals, and the very general discussion in all circles as to the motives of the TIMES proprietors in making the offer. *There are some slight hopes that this new consideration of the subject, and the stimulus of reward, will lead to important disclosures.* Indeed, already some facts have been communicated during the last few days, which are believed to afford valuable clues to the perpetrators of the foul deed; and some of the most vigilant officers attached to our police are confident that ere many days they will be able to arrest the culprits upon proof sufficient to bring them to justice. If so, it will be found that the mystery of Dr. BURDELL'S whereabouts on the afternoon and early evening of the murder, is part and parcel of the mystery of the murder—that one or more of those who were with him after dinner of the fatal day, was concerned in his death.

From the Norwich Courier.

The proprietors of the New-York *Times*, with a degree of public spirit which puts to shame the imbecility and indifference of the City and State authorities of New-York, have offered a reward of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS to any person or persons who shall furnish them information that shall lead to the conviction of the murderer or murderers of Dr. BURDELL. Strange as it may seem, some of the papers in New-York and elsewhere are mean enough to attempt to throw ridicule upon the *Times* for this most commendable and public-spirited act. That the *Times* was not wholly indifferent to its own interest in making the offer is altogether probable. But whoever seeks to promote private and personal interests by promoting the public good and rendering life and property in such a city as New-York more secure, is entitled to thanks as a public benefactor, rather than to sneers as a schemer.

From the Ogdensburg Sentinel.

THAT REWARD.—The proprietors of the New-York TIMES have offered $5,000 reward for the discovery of the perpetrators of the Burdell murder. This is highly creditable to that extensive establishment, while it reflects anything but properly on the public authorities that the press has done, what they should have done. Had it not been for this reward the Burdell affair would probably have ever remained a mystery; now there is at least a chance that this *mysterious murder may be traced out. $5,000 will* create a greater activity among the police than any "sense of duty" ever would, and as we said before there is a chance for developments.

From the Auburn Advertiser.

THE MURDERER OF DR. BURDELL.—The NEW-YORK TIMES of Saturday says, although only two days have elapsed since the offer of $5,000 for any information that might lead to the detection and conviction of the murderer of Dr. BURDELL, a large number of communications have been received on the subject, many of them making very useful suggestions in regard to the best mode of following up the inquiry, and several containing statement of facts which are very likely to afford a clue to the detection of this most atrocious crime.

From the Buffalo Republic.

THE FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.—In consequence of the attempt, in certain quarters, to question the sincerity of the offer of the NEW-YORK TIMES of five thousand dollars for the detection and conviction of the murderer of Dr. BURDELL, that journal states that any security which may be asked for the payment of the money will be cheerfully given, and that the $5,000 will be deposited in the Shoe and Leather Bank, if requested, as a preliminary step to the communication of the information which it is designed to elicit. Officers and members of the police department, magistrates, and all other persons who may have the means and the disposition to prosecute this most important inquiry, may rely upon it that the *offer is made in the most perfect sincerity*, and that *the money will be promptly and cheerfully paid upon the accomplishment of the desired result.*

A Political Rumor Concerning Gov. Marcy.

Correspondence of the Richmond (Va.) South.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 17, 1857.

It is said that WILLIAM L. MARCY, former Secretary of the Department of State, *is about going over to the Black Republicans*, and is at this moment meditating the step. This information comes from an authority here entitled to considerable credit, and with such concurrent evidence that, altogether, I am not disposed to treat the matter lightly. It appears that since Mr. MARCY'S retirement, he has been taken in hand by the Know Nothing and Black Republican presses, and been plastered over with their praises, and honey-fogled by them in a way at once to disgust, and to excite suspicions of their intentions. These repeated and fulsome encomiums, and golden opinions, from the most notorious Abolition papers of the country, have a significance that it is impossible to overlook, especially when we consider that the praise of these journals is never given unless there be a selfish end in view, or a link of sympathy in a common worship or love. These sudden and overdone praises of Mr. MARCY, in fact, are regarded, with considerable show of reason, as premonitions of the approaching change, and of his *association, on the verge of which he is already reported to be, with the Black Republican Party of his State.* I give the report unwillingly, and without committing myself to it; and though preferring to discredit it, yet it has been confirmed to me in a way to demand such notice at least as I have given it. A distinguished politician here, who is well informed in the history and *on dits* of the State Department, from access to head-quarters, says that he has no doubt that Mr. MARCY contemplates a change of sides in his State, and that he will execute the movement with such consistency as he can, on its being insisted for him that there is really nothing in his antecedents averse to such principles as he will avow in his new cause of Black Republicanism, and that he was never known to have approved of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. This is the game which the Black Republican Press is certainly playing, however innocent Mr. MARCY may be of the designs upon him; although there is reason to suppose that he is too shrewd not to see the game making against him, or not to have a quiet hand in it.

Ultra View of the American Tract Society's New Position.

From the South, (Richmond, Va.)

It is idle for the Tract Society to attempt to distinguish between the moral and political relations of Slavery, and to allow a discussion of the subject in its religious aspects only. The morality of Slavery, in its incidents as well as its essence, cannot be ignored in considering it as a political institution, any more than we can avoid its political relations, in treating it as a matter of conscience.

But, the fact is, the Society expressly warrants a war upon Slavery, when it inculcates an exposure of *those moral evils and vices which it is known to promote, and which are condemned in Scripture and so much deplored by evangelical Christians.* Within the limits of this language, the most ultra Abolitionist can expatiate to his heart's content. It is a charter, in truth, for any and all attacks upon Slavery; and its effect will soon be seen in the character and tendency of the Society's publications.

The South may now regard the American Tract Society as among its adversaries. For decency's sake, a little time may be allowed to elapse before its antagonism to Slavery is discovered in its publications; but meanwhile its authority should be discredited by an exposure of its purposes. When we remember that its annual expenditure amounts to $400,000, and its annual publications to 300,000,000 of pages, we may appreciate the powerful influence which the American Tract Society will exert in the interest of Abolitionism.

List of Patents

Issued from the United States Patent Office, for the week ending May 19, 1857, and all bearing that date.

[illegible]—Improvement in cordage machines.

Robert Arthur, of Philadelphia, Pa.—Improvement in [illegible].

Christopher C. Brand, of Norwich, Conn.—[illegible].

Harvey Brown, of New-York, N. Y.—[illegible] arrangement of devices for dressing pieces of lumber.

[illegible]

David M. B. Coffin, Jr., of Newton, Mass., and Henry D. Stover, of Boston, Mass.—Improved device for [illegible] lumber in planing machines.

Thos. Cook, of New-York, N. Y.—Improved machine for gathering and depositing dirt in [illegible].

Robert Cornelius, of Philadelphia, Pa.—Improvement in gas regulators.

Geo. Cornwall, 2d, of [illegible]—Improvement in the method of treating straw-braid for hats, &c.

Wm. Crosse, of Brooklyn, N. Y.—Method of printing in colors.

Spencer B. Driggs, of New-York, N. Y.—Improvement in piano-forte actions.

Lamont du Pont, of Wilmington, Del.—Improvement in gunpowder.

Jas. Eaton, of [illegible], Mass.—Improved machine for calico printing machines.

Levi Ferguson, of Lowell, Mass.—Improvement in the shuttle motion for looms.

Bradley Fitts, of [illegible], Mass.—Improvement in violins.

J. B. Gates, of [illegible], Ohio—Improvement in machines for cleaning grain.

W. T. Gill, of Henderson, Ky.—Improvement in machines for [illegible].

Silas Hewit, of Seneca Falls, N. Y.—Improvement in pumps.

John H. [illegible] and Edward M. [illegible], of [illegible], Md.—Improvement in grain and grass harvesters.

Edward Holmes and [illegible], of Buffalo, N. Y.—Improved machine for making [illegible].

Edward Howell, of Ashtabula, Ohio—Frame for removing photographs from plate to paper.

Asa Johnson, of Cairo, N. Y.—[illegible].

Wm. Higbie and Henry Link, of Little Falls, N. Y.—Improved mode of [illegible].

James Lashbrooke, of Owensboro, Ky.—Improved joiner's plane.

Wm. H. Main, of Litchfield, Ohio—Improvement in friction rollers for journals of shafts, axles, &c.

S. D. Minder, of Ellington, Conn.—Improvement in machinery for [illegible].

George W. McGill, of Buffalo, N. Y.—Improved [illegible] gate.

Alfred Monnier, of Camden, N. J.—Improved apparatus for reducing zinc ores.

Richard Murdoch, of Baltimore, Md.—Improvement in running gear of carriages.

Andrew Nicol, of Carbondale, Pa.—Improved valvular arrangement in [illegible].

Albert Potts, of Philadelphia, Pa.—Centrifugal battery.

Samuel T. Saeford, of Fall River, Mass.—Improvement in stencil-plate printing.

Luther T. Snow, of Manchester, N. H.—Improved machine for [illegible].

Erastus Stebbins, of Chicopee, Mass.—Improved [illegible] fences.

Henry D. Stover, of Boston, Mass.—Improved rotary planing cutter.

Wm. Thomas, of Hingham, Mass.—Improvement in lifting jack.

Wm. Vogt and John Y. Kirk, of Louisville, Ky.—Shirt [illegible].

Harvey R. Wolfe, of Louisville, Ky.—Improved device for allowing play to the arbors of circular saws.

C. M. Young, of [illegible], N. Y.—Improved shingle machine.

Geo. F. Clark, of Newark, N. J., assignor to himself and Wm. M. Little, of same place—Arrangement of safety-valves within steam boilers.

David Hinman and F. H. [illegible], of [illegible], Ohio, assignors to themselves and R. L. Parker, of [illegible], N. Y.—Improvement in apparatus for indicating the speed of vessels and depth of water.

Thos. Harding, of Springfield, Ohio, assignor to Warder, Brokaw & Child, of same place—Improvement in mowing machines.

Wm. G. Russell, of New-York, N. Y., assignor to Wm. Sewell and William G. Russell, aforesaid—Combined lantern and [illegible].

Edward N. Smith, of Springfield, Mass., assignor to Stephen R. Bacon, [illegible]—Improvement in machines for [illegible].

Nathaniel S. Carney, of New-York, N. Y., assignor to Jno. R. Livingston, [illegible], and Robert C. Roach, of New-York, aforesaid—Improvement in [illegible].

Dr. Jos. C. Smith, of New-York, N. Y.—Improved spring bed.

Wm. F. Channing, of Boston, Mass., and Moses G. Farmer, of Salem, Mass., assignor to Wm. F. Channing, aforesaid—Electro-magnetic fire-alarm telegraph for cities.

DESIGNS.

John North, of Middletown, Conn.—Design for [illegible] and [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible], Pa., assignor to Cresson Stuart, and [illegible], of same place.—Design for cooking stoves.

Russell Wheeler and Stephen A. Bailey, of Utica, N. Y.—Design for stoves.

Jno. S. Gallaher, Jr., of Washington, D. C.—Design for churns, egg-beaters, &c.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—May 19.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

John Stacy, second mate of the ship *Christiana*, was tried and acquitted on a charge of cruel and unusual punishment inflicted on one of the crew.

A *nolle prosequi* was then entered by the District-Attorney in another indictment found against Stacy for an assault with a dangerous weapon upon the same man.

INDICTMENTS—May 19.

The Grand Jury came into Court with the following indictments:

The United States vs. John Smith, John [illegible], John Brown, John De Goes—There were two indictments against these four men, part of the crew of the brig *Geo. Pierce*, for the murder of the captain, and mate on the high seas. The men were arraigned and pleaded Not Guilty. Mr. Nash appeared as their counsel.

The United States vs. Robert Seymour—This was an indictment against a seaman on board the bark *Calhoun*, for an assault with a dangerous weapon, viz.: a sheath-knife, upon the mate of the bark. He was arraigned, pleaded Guilty, and was sentenced to be imprisoned at hard labor for a year, and pay a fine of $1.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—May 16.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

[illegible]

Dowling vs. Gomersall vs. Appleton.—[illegible] of Motion to dissolve the injunction denied, with $10 costs, to abide the event, and with liberty to the defendants to apply that the security should be increased.

Thos. Sewell vs. Alfred E. Bates, &c.—Motion granted, with $5 costs.

Chas. Greenwood vs. Alfred E. Bates et al.—Motion granted with $5 costs.

Isaac Sherman vs. Henry Wells, President, &c.—Motion denied, without costs.

John J. McLaren et al. vs. Orville Baker—Motion denied, without costs.

Henry D. Clark vs. Thos. Baily.—Injunction continued as modified, until hearing, with $10 costs, to abide event.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—May 20.

Before Hon. Justice [illegible].

[illegible]

R. G. Fowles vs. Henry C. Bowen, of the firm of Bowen & McNamee.—This case was brought on yesterday afternoon. Mr. Pierrepont opened for the plaintiff. He recited the facts of the case, which are familiar to most of our readers. Mr. Fowles left the employ of the defendants, and went into the firm of G. M. Wood & Co., in Cincinnati. The plaintiff alleges that when Mr. [illegible] New-York, he gave him a note to Scott, [illegible], where he was to purchase gloves. The partner going into the store of Bowen & McNamee, was told by Mr. Bowen that he felt it his duty to inform him that Mr. Fowles was a notorious liar, and that they had such strong suspicions of his dishonesty, that they had sent on to Cincinnati to have him watched by a police force. On the return of this partner, Mr. Fowles was told that they had heard of suspicions against his character, and stated that they must search his apartment. To this Mr. Fowles of course objected, but the search was instituted nevertheless, and nothing suspicious was found. The plaintiff was discharged from his situation. The motive assigned by the plaintiff for this libel was that Mr. Fowles had discovered certain frauds committed by the defendants in counterfeiting trade marks, &c., and they were desirous of giving the plaintiff an evil reputation for veracity, that if he should divulge his secret he would not be credited.

Mr. Fowles, on being discharged, returned to this City, and instituted a suit against the defendants for libel. On the trial the jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff for $6,000. This verdict, however, was set aside by the General Term, and a new trial granted, on account of some irregularities in the proceedings on the trial. He demands damages in the sum of $25,000.

The plaintiff first read the deposition of Jacob F. Cole, stating in brief that he was a resident of Cincinnati, and he was in the dry goods business with George M. Wood. He saw the plaintiff when in the employment of Bowen & McNamee, and knew that plaintiff was in the employ of Geo. M. Wood; that Mr. Fowles produced a letter from the defendants to George M. Wood, by whom he was engaged. In February, 1856, deponent came on to New-York to purchase goods, at which time Mr. Bowen requested a private conversation with him. He told deponent that Mr. Fowles had become such a notorious liar that he could not be believed, and that they had such strong suspicions of his honesty that they had sent on to Cincinnati to have him watched by a police force; that he was fearful that the letters given by his firm were the means of the plaintiff's being employed by Wood & Co. Deponent wrote these facts to Wood & Co., and when he returned Mr. Fowles was not in their employ. On the cross-examination it appeared that Mr. Bowen told the deponent that the cause of their suspecting the plaintiff was that he left the City with four or five trunks, and the small salary he received would not allow him to possess so much personal property.

A letter from Bowen & McNamee was then read, stating that Mr. Fowles had been in their employ for two years, and had attended to his business in a faithful manner.

A deposition was then read from Lewis C. Hopkins, who was with Wood & Co., and stated that he had received a letter from Mr. Cole, advising the discharge of the plaintiff, which letter he thought was destroyed. Much time was consumed in discussing what question in the depositions should be admitted or rejected, and the Court adjourned until to-day.

For plaintiff, Charles O'Conor, William Fullerton &

[illegible] Hempstead, for defendants. F. E. Cutting, [illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.

[illegible]

[illegible] vs. [illegible].—This case, commonly known as the "New-York Hotel Difficulty," has already attracted considerable public attention, and, from present appearances, is likely to continue so for some time to come. It was first argued before Judge Slosson, [illegible] the plaintiff. From [illegible] the defendants appealed to the General Term, who [illegible] a decision ordering a new trial. [illegible]. To this order Judge [illegible] dissented. Judge Bosworth will probably write the opinion of the Court.

[illegible] vs. [illegible].—Order affirmed, with costs.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Special Term.

Before Judge Brady.

QUESTION AS TO APPEALS FROM THE MARINE COURT.

A. Strelinski vs. G. Schmidt.—Brady, J.—The appeal from the judgment of a single Justice of the Marine Court to the Justices at General Term must be taken in the same manner as appeals in the Supreme Court from a decision of a single Judge of the General Term. (Act of 1853.) The appeals from the judgment of a single Judge of the Supreme Court to the General Term are regulated by section 348 of the Code of Procedure which provides that such an appeal does not stay proceedings unless security be given as upon an appeal to the Court of Appeals, or unless the Court or a Judge thereof so order, &c. No order in [illegible] to be given was made in this action in the Court below. To render an appeal to the Court of Appeals effectual for any purpose, a written undertaking must be executed on the part of the appellant by at least two sureties to the effect that the appellant will pay all the costs and damages which may be awarded against him on the appeal, not exceeding $250. (section 334.) If the appeal be from a judgment directing the payment of money, it shall not stay the execution of the judgment unless a written undertaking be executed on the part of the appellant by at least two sureties, to the effect that if the judgment appealed from or any part thereof be affirmed, the appellant will pay the amount directed to be paid by the judgment, or the part of such amount as to which the judgment shall be affirmed, if it be affirmed only in part, and all damages which shall be awarded against the appellant on the appeal. (section 335.) and an undertaking upon an appeal shall be of no effect unless it be accompanied by the affidavit of the sureties that they are each worth double the amount specified therein. (section 341.) When the appeal is perfected as provided in section 335, it stays all further proceedings in the Court below. (section 339.) The undertaking filed in the Court below, on the appeal from a judgment for $[illegible] 50, was right in form, but the affidavits of justification are deficient. The amount specified in the undertaking, and referred to by section 341, is the aggregate amount of the judgment, and the sum of $250 to indemnify the respondent for costs and damages, and the justification should have been in double such amount, and not only in $500. The amount of the judgment and the sum of $250 must be added together, and the sureties must justify in double the amount of such addition, where there is one undertaking only. The fact that the amount of costs that can be recovered on the appeal in the Marine Court is determined by statute, does not dispense with a compliance with the code as to the manner of taking the appeal. An undertaking which provided for the payment of the judgment, and all the damages, omitting costs, although the justification was ample, was held to be insufficient. The statute must be complied with. (Chemung Canal Bank vs. Judson, 10 How. Pr. Rep. 133.) The justification herein not complying with section 341, the undertaking was of no effect; no stay followed, and the plaintiff could proceed with his execution. The appellant, however, can be relieved under section 327, which provides that when a party shall give in good faith notice of appeal [illegible] and shall omit through mistake to do any other act necessary to perfect the appeal or stay the proceedings, the Court may permit an amendment on such terms as may be just.

It seems that the goods seized under the execution have been claimed by a mortgagee in an action brought, and it is urged that the plaintiff having given the undertaking provided by section 211, should [illegible] by the appeal. That view cannot be sustained. The defendant has a right to appeal, and can exercise it with all its advantages, although between his judgment creditor and his mortgagee a litigation be pending as to the property seized. He complains of the judgment by which the property was taken, and in which property he has a pecuniary interest, admitting the mortgage to be valid. Although he might discharge the mortgage, he would not stay the sale under the execution without perfecting his appeal.

Ordered that the defendant have five days from the service of this order to perfect his appeal in the Court below, and proceedings stayed in the meantime on the execution issued. [illegible] costs to either party.

Trial of Dorsey for Murdering a Girl in [illegible]

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the City Judge.

The City Judge, at the opening of the Court yesterday morning, delivered his charge to the Jury, in the second trial of David Gallagher for rape. The Jury took a little less than two hours to consider their verdict, and arrived at last at the conclusion that he was guilty of assault and battery with intent to commit a rape. Gallagher is twenty-one years old, but in appearance he is but eighteen or nineteen. The Jury returned, all things considered, a very lenient verdict. Sentence on him was reserved till Saturday.

THE NEGRO DORSAY TRIED.

The negro, John Dorsey, charged with the murder of the girl Anne Hopkins, in an alley-way, in Worth-street, in March last, was then placed on trial. As he was too poor to employ counsel, the Court instructed Mr. Busteed, the Corporation Counsel, to defend him. After the Jury had taken their seats, Mr. Busteed called their attention to the fact that the prisoner was a colored man, and if any of them entertained prejudices against colored men, they might retire. Two of their number availed themselves of the opportunity and withdrew. Their places being immediately supplied, the trial commenced. After the District-Attorney had stated the nature of the charge and the facts he expected to prove, he called, as the first witness for the prosecution,

John Blissert, a Policeman of the Sixth District, who testified that about half past one o'clock on the morning of March 16, he saw the woman Anne or Nancy Hopkins, lying dead in the alleyway of No. 3 Worth-street. Her throat was cut in two places, and she was lying in a pool of blood. The alley led to a yard, at the rear of which was a tenement house. The woman was lying on her left side; and close to her body, in the blood that had flowed from her wounds, was the handle of a razor. The woman had some [illegible] grasped in her right hand. Officers Smith and Davis were also present, and one of them having brought a light from the Station-house, the yard was examined for traces of blood. From the spot where the corpse lay, blood was distinctly visible, in drops, more or less numerous, across the yard, up the stairs of the rear house, to the threshold of the room occupied by Dorsey. That room was fastened and they knocked for several minutes before they could obtain admittance. It was at length opened by Dorsey, who in a surly manner demanded what they wanted, and grumbled at them for disturbing his rest. On entering, they had to pass through a room occupied by another colored man, named Wilson, before Dorsey's sleeping-room was reached. In Wilson's room was a wash-bowl, with marks of blood on it. Wilson was asleep, or pretended to be asleep. In Dorsey's room the officers found a blue overcoat, the skirt of which was stained with blood. In one of the pockets was a razor-case, made, as the stamp upon it proved, in Sheffield. Dorsey was in bed with the woman he lived with as his wife. The officers examined his hands. There was blood on the palm of the right hand, and a long smear of blood on the right wrist. Dorsey denied that these marks were blood. Afterward he said he had cut his wrist. On the following morning this witness found a razor-blade, made in Sheffield, as the stamp intimated, on the roof of a smoke-house opposite Dorsey's window. There was no blood on it. Dorsey, on being taken to the station-house, denied all knowledge of the murder, and said that he had not been out since ten o'clock. He had peaceably rested in his bed since that hour. The murdered woman, witness said, on cross-examination, was a prostitute. The man in the front room, John Wilson, was arrested and taken with Dorsey to the station-house.

Another Police Officer, Abraham P. Davis corroborated the foregoing evidence, and added that he was left in charge of Dorsey's room while Dorsey and Wilson were taken to the Station-house by the other officers. While in this charge, he searched the room, and [illegible] at the foot of the bed he found a white [illegible] with blood upon the wrist, corresponding with the blood [illegible] upon Dorsey's wrist.

Josephine Dixon, a colored woman, living in the rear house, where Dorsey was found, deposed that the murdered girl (a white Irish girl) was her boarder. She left home about 7½ o'clock that night. About one o'clock in the morning she heard a loud scream in the alley. She was alarmed, and raised the window. A dark-looking man was rapidly crossing the yard. He came from where the scream was, entered the house and went up stairs to Dorsey's room. She did not recognize him. Half an hour afterwards she heard the Police Officers go up stairs.

Another colored woman, named Lydia Groose, living in the same house, also heard the scream, and heard the footsteps of a man cross the yard rapidly and go up stairs. He halted once while going up stairs.

Helena Burden, the colored woman who lived with Dorsey as his wife, was the next witness. She had heard him threaten to revenge himself on some woman [illegible] did not know what woman he meant. This threat was made two weeks before the murder. She went to bed at eleven o'clock. Dorsey went out at [illegible] o'clock, and did not return till between twelve and one. He was excited when he returned, and she said to him, "You have been drinking again;" he replied, "[illegible] your business." He went immediately to sleep and she had to rouse him when the officers knocked. The white shirt with the blood on it was one which she had bought for him. She did not hear him open the window after he came in. He sometimes used a razor to shave with. It was a white-handled razor. The handle of the razor produced in Court [illegible].

John Wilson, the occupant of the room adjoining [illegible], said [illegible] and proceeded to prepare his clothes for going in the morning to a [illegible], as he was employed as a waiter. While so employed Dorsey came into his room, with a lamp in his hand. He had a blue overcoat on, and wore a white shirt. Witness quitted the room, leaving Dorsey there for a few minutes. Dorsey shaved himself with a white-handled razor, but, for a [illegible] before the murder, witness had seen a black-handled razor in his possession.

Officer Smith testified to finding blood on the prisoner's coat, and to examining the wounds in the throat of the murdered woman. There were two wounds. The upper one was the worst; it was jagged, as if cut with a notched instrument. The razor blade found on the roof of the house, and produced in Court, had several notches on its edge. Found a razor case in prisoner's pocket stained with blood.

After the testimony of this witness was taken, the District-Attorney said that the case for the prosecution was closed.

Mr. Busteed, in reply to a question from the Judge, said he had no witnesses to call for the defence.

The Court then adjourned till this morning at 10 o'clock, when Counsel on both sides will sum up. The case of Lebaillee, for arson, will be called up to-day.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Bradford.

THE ESTATE OF PATRICK M'LOSKEY.

The estate of Patrick McLoskey was before the Surrogate yesterday, on the final accounting of the Executors, John Read and George [illegible].

Patrick McLoskey died in France, on the 28th of January, 1854, leaving a polygraphic will, executed in France in accordance with French law. The will was admitted to Probate in the County of New-York, April 2, 1855. By it he disposes of $150,000 worth of personal property.

The executors, upon the will being admitted to probate here, paid legacies amounting to $60,000, immediately upon their appointment.

The residuary legatees now claim that they are entitled to interest on those legacies, they having been paid before the expiration of the year.

By the terms of the will he gave to his two half-sisters $5,000 each, which was to be invested in good State stocks, and not to be transferred to any institution or persons. The residuary legatees claim that on the death of their sisters their share reverts to them—that it is only a life estate.

One of the sisters died on the day previous to the demise of the testator; and the residuary legatees claim that they are entitled to her share. Her next of kin claim that it should go to them.

There is also a legacy of $15,000 to an infant residing in Tuscany. The Consul-General of Tuscany produces the proceedings of a family council of the infant's, by which he is authorized to receive the legacy for it.

The executors insist that a guardian for the infant should be appointed here first, and that they should not be compelled to pay to the Consul-General.

The decision in the case is reserved.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the New-York Daily, Semi-Weekly, and Weekly Times, by a careful and experienced Reporter.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 20, 1857.

The principal Market Places are the WASHINGTON DROVE YARDS, 44TH-STREET; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street; and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 19, 1857.

Yards.	Beeves: [illegible]	Beeves: [illegible]	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Washington Drove-Yards, Forty-fourth-st.	2138	2428	58	806	512	4554
Browning's, Sixth-street	......	51	62	98	1608	......
Chamberlin's, Robinson-st.	......	71	117	134	2137	......
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	......	42	144	122	......	......
Sales reported at Bergen	......	150	......	......	......	......
Total for week	......	2742	375	1160	4257	4554
Last week	2513	3156	401	1040	3873	3914

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1856 3,548

A. M. Allerton, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

Conveyance.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	162	......	......	......	143
Hudson River Railroad	661	......	......	......	1157
Hudson River Boats	1400	......	......	......	1912
Harlem Railroad	196	58	806	512	......
New-Haven Railroad	......	......	......	......	......
Camden & Amboy R. R.	......	......	......	......	......
On foot	83	......	......	......	......

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio	550	Massachusetts	—
New-York	650	Pennsylvania	—
Illinois	1016	Texas	—
Kentucky	—	Connecticut	—
Indiana	80	Michigan	—
Virginia	—	New-Jersey	—
Iowa	25	Cherokee Nation	—

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The average prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about 1¼c.@1½c. higher.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle	14c. @15c.	12¾c.@13½c.
First quality	13½c.@14c.	12c. @12½c.
Medium quality	13c. @13½c.	10½c.@11c.
Poor quality	12½c.@13c.	10c. @10½c.
Poorest quality	12c. @12½c.	9½c.@10c.
General selling prices	12½c.@14c.	11c. @12c.
Average of all sales	13c. @13½c.	11½c.@—

At Browning's, Chamberlin's and O'Brien's prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. Chamberlin reports Beeves at 11c.@14c. O'Brien reports Beeves at 11c.@13c.

REMARKS UPON THE BEEF MARKET.

Only 2,182 Beeves were offered at Forty-Fourth-street for the present market, including the sales of yesterday. This is 396 less than last week. The receipts at all the markets for the past week amount to 2,742, or 805 less than the weekly average of 1856. With these figures in view, and the fact that the market has been scantily supplied for several weeks past, no one will wonder that prices materially advanced. With no special combination on the part of owners or brokers, the few Cattle in market, and the known wants of butchers were such as to lead to enormous prices, in some instances 14c. ℔ lb. to be weighed, for Cattle which were only of fair quality. In short, prices ruled higher than at any previous market since May, 1845, we believe; and even then, common Cattle were not as high as to-day. We quote an advance of 1¼c.@1½c. over last week, and favoring the seller even then, as, in most cases, full 50 lbs. more ℔ head were allowed by butchers than they would dress. Of this they were very well aware, but in a short market like the present, and empty stalls at home, they were forced to submit, promising an offset, when they "come into power," with an overstocked market.... The decline in both hides and tallow act also against the butcher, the former bringing but 8½c. and the latter 8c. ℔ lb.... A large number of the cattle were from distilleries, and having no previous exposure, they poorly withstood the effects of the late severe storm, both on their way and in the muddy yards, during the rain of to-day. We observed that some of them were bled, and fell upon being taken out, and had to be slaughtered on, or hauled from the grounds.... Sales to butchers at Bergen have been small, in comparison with a full market, say 150 head.... Sales at Albany for the Eastern markets amounted to about 500.... We noticed buyers in the yards to-day from a distance in the country around, and parties were purchasing at high rates for the Bermuda trade.... The general quality of the cattle was fair, being an improvement upon last week.... The yards were emptied before night, and more would doubtless have found ready buyers, even at the prevailing prices.

The following are the principal lots on sale to-day including a few disposed of last evening:

No.	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
45	Ill.	Silvers & Lakey	Wells & Hoxie.
54	N. Y.	F. Lakey	Wells & Hoxie.
65	N. Y.	D. Belden	Owner.
[illegible]	N. Y.	A. Hurd	Sherman & Hoag.
40	N. Y.	A. Hurd	O. Hurd.
[illegible]	Ind.	Jas. McCullum	C. G. Teed.
99	Ill.	Smith & Lamb	White & Son.
77	Ill.	Wm. H. Belden	Owner.
15[illegible]	Ohio	Jas. Ferrill	J. A. Merritt.
[illegible]	Ill.	Alexander & Virgin	S. Ulery.
1[illegible]	Ohio	J. McConnell	E. Munay.
37	N. Y.	D. Allerton	Owner.
[illegible]	N. Y.	Beach & Smith	Owner.
107	Ill.	Wm. H. Harris	Owner.
[illegible]	Ohio	[illegible]	Geo. Ayrault.
16	Ohio	G. W. Roberts	Owner.
16	Ky.	E. O. Taylor	Saml. McGraw.
14	Ohio	Miller, Haring & Gurney	Owners.
10	Ohio	D. G. Culver	Owner.
53	Ill.	D. Allerton & Co.	G. W. Cooper.
115	Ohio	J. A. Merritt	Owner.
[illegible]	Ill.	Wm. H. Belden	Reed & Holcomb.
7[illegible]	N. Y.	J. H. Williams	Wm. H. Hoffman.
[illegible]	N. Y.	H. Ellis	Owner.
20	N. Y.	J. Bostrom	Owner.
115	Ohio	D. Allerton	Owner.
[illegible]	N. Y.	Reed & Holcomb	Owner.
23	Ohio	J. Williams	J. H. Williams.
[illegible]	[illegible]	D. Allerton	E. Sherman.
[illegible]	N. Y.	Thos. Drew	Owner.
[illegible]	N. Y.	J. Van Alstyne	H. Myers.
[illegible]	Ill.	[illegible]	Owner.

We present, as usual, a few extracts from our copious notes of the transactions of this day:

D. Belden sold on his own account 65 Western Cattle, which he purchased last season and took to his place in Dutchess County for feeding. They were of different weights and qualities, bringing 12½c.@13½c. ℔ lb. H. Kelly took three at $[illegible], and W. Moss twelve at $116 each, or say 13c.

Wells & Hoxie sold 45 Illinois Cattle, for Silvers & Lakey. They were a hard lot, such as would scarcely sell in a low market, but with the present high prices, brought 12½c. Average estimated weight, 675 lbs. net. The same parties sold 54 Distillery Cattle for F. Lakey of Palmyra, N. Y. These were a better lot, estimated 750 lbs. and brought 13c.@14c. ℔ lb.

G. W. Roberts, of Marion County, Ohio, brought on 16 fine Steers, weighing, at home, about 1,600 lbs. They were wholesaled, yesterday, to G. Shepard at $165 each, or full 13c. ℔ lb. They were retailed, to-day, at an advance.

J. Burns, of Munroe County, New-York, had the finest pair of Cattle in the Yards. They were large six-year olds, in which the Durham blood predominated. Live weight of the pair, at Albany, 5,680 lbs. They were estimated by good judges to dress 3,500 lbs. Geo. Hawes took them at $475, or, as he thinks, 14c. ℔ lb. They were both large and fat.

A. Hurd contributed 65 still fed Cattle, fed by Johnson, Cook & Co., of Onondaga County, N. Y. They were prime for their kind, and sold by Sherman & Hoag, according to their estimate, for 14c.—butchers say 15c. Estimated weight 825 lbs. net. C. Gwiter took 15 at $131 50 each; W. Laylor 9 at $120; B. Lawrence 8 at the same price, and D. Brill 4 at $115 ℔ head.

E. O. Taylor contributed 16 head of fair Kentucky Cattle, estimated 850 lbs. net, which were sold by Saml. McGraw at $110 ℔ head, or 13c. ℔ lb.

D. G. Culver sold on his own account 10 good Ohio Cattle at $126 each, or 14c. ℔ lb. They were heavy Cattle, estimated at 900 lbs. net.

Jas. McCullum brought in 30 Steers from Fayette County, Ind., rated 700 lbs. net. They were commonish Cattle and brought 12c.@13c. A few of the best, 13½c. ℔ lb. C. G. Teed, salesman.

Bartram & Merritt sold on their own account 115 very fair Illinois Cattle, estimated at 725 lbs. net, at 13c.@14c. J. E. Bathgate, of Newark, took 22 head at $107 50 each, or 14c. buyer's estimate.

Smith & Lamb contributed 99 fair Illinois cattle, rated 750 lbs. net. T. White & Son disposed of them at 12c.@14c.

George Sage sold at Bergen yesterday 16 common mixed cattle for Mr. Hart, at 12c. ℔ lb. Range of weight 450@750 lbs. net.

O. Hurd sold for A. Hurd 40 still cattle from New-York State, estimated 850 lbs. There were in good order and brought 13c.@14c. ℔ lb.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, usually *with their Calves at their sides*. The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and very greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $80@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $30 to $40 or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $20 @$25. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

The market is not quite as well supplied with Cows, and an advance is noted. The unusually high prices of beef induces milkmen to throw their poorer cows into the beef market, and seek for fresh ones to supply their places.

Allerton reports 58 Milch Cows received during the week, selling at $30@$35 for common, $40@$50 for good, and $50@$60 for extras. A few as high as $75. Market not as well supplied, and higher prices rule.

Browning reports receipts of 62 Milch cows, selling at $25@$30 for common, $40@$50 for good, and $60@$70 for extras. Prices are a trifle higher, with a good demand.

Chamberlin reports 117 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$35 for common; $40@$50 for good; and $60@$70 for extras. Fair supply and ready sales.

O'Brien reports 144 Milch Cows, selling, at $30@$40 for common, $40@$50 for good, and a few at $60@$70. Market well supplied, and selling slowly, at last week's quotations.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. "Bobs"—that is, Calves a few days old—are usually sold by the head at such prices as can be agreed upon, sometimes for but little more than the skin is worth. The principal places of sale are Allerton's, Browning's, Chamberlin's and O'Brien's.

The receipts for the week have been very large, and the quality has, for the most part, been good. Prices have advanced in consequence of the better grade, and high prices of other meats.

Allerton reports receipts of 806 Veal Calves, selling for 5½c.@6½c. A few at 7c.@7½c. ℔ lb., live weight. There is an improvement upon the quality, and sales are brisk.

Browning reports receipts of 98 Veal Calves, selling generally, at 5c.@6½c. ℔ lb. live weight. Quality fair and market good.

Chamberlin reports receipts of 134 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@6c. ℔ lb. live weight. They are in better demand, with a fair supply.

O'Brien reports 122 Veal Calves, selling at 6c.@6½c. ℔ lb. Market well supplied, and selling readily at advanced prices.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at Allerton's, Browning's, and Chamberlin's, at so much ℔ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reported prices is generally due to variation in the quality. When they are sold by weight, it is usually the net weight, which is ordinarily one-half what they weigh when alive, the pelt and offal making the other half. If fat and small-boned, they will dress 55 lbs., and in some cases 60 lbs. ℔ hundred. The average run is about one-half the live weight.

Although the receipts have been nearly 1,000 over last week, still the market is not well supplied, and prices continue high. Lambs are more plentiful, but sell at high prices, say 18c.@20c. for the meat. Many of the sheep are now sheared.

Allerton reports receipts of 512 Sheep and Lambs, which brought 13c.@15c. ℔ lb., dressed weight. A few Lambs sold for $6, or about 25c. ℔ lb.

Browning reports receipts of 1,608 Sheep and Lambs, selling with wool on at 12c.@15c.; sheared at 11c.@12c., net. Lambs are bringing $4@$7 50 each, or 18c.@20c. ℔ lb. *Receipts light. Arrivals this morning 800 head.* Selling readily.

Chamberlin reports receipts of 2,137 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $4 50@$[illegible] ℔ head, or 12c.@14c. ℔ lb., dressed weight. Market well supplied with no variation in price.

REPORTS OF BROKERS' SALES AT BROWNING'S FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 19, 1857.

Jas. McCarty reports sales of 936 Sheep and Lambs at an average of $6 29 ℔ head.

Thos. E. Larkin reports sales yesterday of 158 Sheep and Lambs for $11 36 or 13c.@15c. ℔ lb. They were wool Sheep.

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ℔ lb., gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at Allerton's, Forty-fourth-street, and at various other yards, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses.

Large arrivals of late, and dull sales have caused a large accumulation of hogs. Fear of the distemper prevents both farmers and distillers from purchasing. We again advise feeders to buy at the present time from good droves, as we do not believe they will risk much by so doing.

Allerton reports receipts of 4,554 hogs during the past week. Prices for live hogs ranged during the week at 6¼c.@6¾c. ℔ lb. The market is overstocked, and only extra animals brought the latter price.

Van Brunt & Waterous, Pork-Packers, No. 200 Chambers-street, report prices as follows:

CORN-FED.

Live .... 6¾c. | Dressed .... 8½c.

Stock plenty, especially light hogs, with a depressed market.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, May 20, 1857.

The Beef Market yesterday and to-day was rather poorly supplied, the number offered being much less than for many weeks. This state of things had the effect of making the demand active, and increasing the prices.

Beef Cattle—The entire offerings at all the markets only reached 600 head, most of which were of excellent quality. All were sold at from $11 50@$13 ℔ 100 lbs., and a few extra prime ones at $13 50@$14 ℔ 100 lbs.

Sheep and Lambs—The price of Sheep advanced in consequence of the scarcity of Beeves, and 3,050 head in market were soon sold at from 6½c.@8c. ℔ lb. gross. Lambs are worth from $3 to $5, as in quality.

Hogs—This market was very well supplied, the sales having reached 2,000 head, at prices ranging from $7 to $8 50@$9 25, as in condition.

Cows and Calves—This description of stock advanced a shade, 225 head having been disposed of at from $30 to $40 for stock, and from $50 to $65 for Milch Cows.

Wholesale Produce Market.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Daily Times.

Wednesday Evening, May 20, 1857.

The prices given in our report from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

The cold, backward Spring is unfavorable for a full supply of new vegetables. Asparagus and Rhubarb continue to increase in amount, although much of the former is of weak growth, showing—as the market-men say by its bent heads and inclination to return to the earth—as though it had made a mistake in coming up so early in the season.

A few Strawberries have arrived from Virginia, and are held at $1@$1 25 ℔ quart boxes.

Small Turnips in the bunch [illegible] are in market from Boston, and sell as [illegible].

Green Peas, from the South, are still scarce, although the price has declined a little.

Tomatoes in boxes holding about six quarts are in market from Bermuda, which sell for $1@$1 25 ℔ box.

The steamship Marion brought in yesterday morning 200,000 [illegible] of new Potatoes and Green Peas, from Charleston, S. C.

There have been no arrivals of Potatoes from Bermuda during the week. The former stock, as well as the supply of old Potatoes, has undergone no change in price.

Butter is dull, with no receipts of good grass-made packages. A slight decline in price is noted.

Eggs are firm at an advance. Moderate receipts from Ohio, Philadelphia and Canada.

Potatoes—Northern Carters, ℔ bbl.	$5 50	@	$6 00
Potatoes—Jersey Carters, ℔ bbl.	4 50	@	5 00
Potatoes—Jersey, Mercers, ℔ bbl.	3 75	@	4 00
Potatoes—White Mercers, ℔ bbl.	3 50	@	3 75
Potatoes—Northern Mercers, ℔ bbl.	3 50	@	3 75
Potatoes—Peach Blows, ℔ bbl.	3 75	@	3 25
Potatoes—Junes, ℔ bbl.	2 75	@	3 00
Potatoes—Reds, ℔ bbl.	3 50	@	3 75
Potatoes—Kidneys, ℔ bbl.	3 75	@	4 00
Potatoes—Whites, ℔ bbl.	3 37	@	3 00
Potatoes—Yellow Pinkeyes	3 50	@	3 75
Potatoes—Merino, ℔ bbl.	3 50	@	3 75
Potatoes—Bermudas, new, ℔ bbl.	7 00	@	7 50
Potatoes—New-Orleans, new, ℔ bbl.	5 00	@	—
Onions—Red, ℔ bbl.	3 75	@	4 00
Onions—White, ℔ bbl.	5 00	@	5 50
Onions—Yellow, ℔ bbl.	4 50	@	—
Onions—℔ 100 strings	4 00	@	—
Onions—New, New-Orleans, ℔ bbl.	5 00	@	—
Spinach—℔ bbl.	1 00	@	1 25
Strawberries—Virginia, ℔ quart-bxs.	1 00	@	1 25
Lettuce—℔ 100	2 50	@	3 50
Shallots—℔ 100 bunches	3 00	@	4 00
Garlic—℔ 100 bunches	7 00	@	—
Green Peas—℔ bbl.	10 00	@	—
Asparagus—℔ dozen bunches	2 00	@	2 50
Radishes—℔ 100 bunches	2 00	@	2 50
Rhubarb—℔ doz.	75	@	1 00
Turnips—Ruta Baga, ℔ bbl.	1 50	@	1 75
Turnips—New, ℔ dozen bunches	50	@	—
Carrots—Washed, ℔ bbl.	1 25	@	1 50
Parsnips—℔ bbl.	1 50	@	2 00
Parsley—℔ doz.	37	@	—
Brussels Sprouts—℔ bbl.	50	@	75
Apples—Russets, Roxbury, ℔ bbl.	6 00	@	8 00
Apples—Russets, Brown, ℔ bbl.	4 00	@	5 00
Hickory Nuts—℔ bushel	75	@	1 50
Dried Apples—State, ℔ lb.	11½	@	12½
Dried Apples—Southern, ℔ lb.	10	@	12
Dried Peaches—℔ lb.	16	@	18
Butter—Orange Co., pails, ℔ lb.	23	@	25
Butter—State, ℔ lb.	21	@	23
Ohio and other Western States, ℔ lb.	—	@	—
Lard—in bbls.	14	@	14½
Lard—Kegs	14	@	15
Cheese—State, ℔ lb.	12	@	13
Eggs—Fresh, ℔ doz.	16½	@	16½
Fowls—℔ lb.	16	@	18
Fowls—Bucks County, ℔ lb.	18	@	20
Capons—℔ lb.	20	@	24
Chickens—Spring, ℔ pair	85	@	1 25
Ducks—Domestic, ℔ lb.	25	@	30
Ducks—Black, ℔ pair	1 75	@	2 00
Ducks—Broadbills, ℔ pair	1 00	@	1 25
Ducks—Brant, ℔ pair	2 75	@	3 00
Turkeys—℔ lb.	18	@	20
Turkeys—Western, ℔ lb.	14	@	16
Geese—℔ lb.	14	@	18
Pigeons—Wild, ℔ doz.	2 50	@	2 75
Snipe—English, ℔ doz.	3 25	@	3 75
Snipe—Yellow Leg, ℔ doz.	3 25	@	3 50

Markets.... *Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

New-York, Wednesday, May 20, 1857—6 P. M.

The boisterous weather is still the most serious impediment in the way of free movements.

ASHES—Are in limited demand at old rates. Pearls, $7 25@$7 37½; Pots, $7 62½@$7 75 ℔ 100 lbs. Saleratus, 7¾c. ℔ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand is very tame, and prices lean in favor of buyers.

CANDLES—Are salable and steady, as before quoted.

COAL—The market is dull for foreign, and rather easier for Anthracite, at unchanged prices.

COFFEE—Is heavy and languid. Java, 15½c.@16½c.; Laguayra, 12¾c.@12¾c.; Maracaibo, 12c.@13c.; Rio, 9¾c.@11¾c.; Jamaica, 11¼c.@[illegible]; St. Domingo, 11½ @11¾c.; Bahia, 10½c. ℔ lb. Stock of all kinds in first hands, yesterday, 93,279 pkgs., including 56,802 bags Rio, 18,596 pkgs. Java, 4,462 bags Maracaibo, 3,267 Bahia, 3,861 Laguayra, 2,375 Native Ceylon, which kind is held at 13c. ℔ lb., and 3,240 bags of other descriptions. An auction sale of 3,600 bags Rio is announced for to-morrow, the 21st inst.

COPPER—Is moderately inquired for, but at easier prices. New sheathing, 31c; old do., 25c.@26½c.; Yellow do., 26c.; American Ingot, 27½c.@28½c.; Chili Pig, 26½c.@26¾c.; Bolts, 33; Braziers, 35c., ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is in quite fair request at our quotations. Middling Uplands, 13¾c.@13¾c.; do. Gulfs, 14c.@13¾c., and other kinds at proportionate rates, ℔ lb. Our available supply is now 68,000 bales, against 61,000 bales same time last year.

DRY GOODS—We can report nothing really new in this line, save—what there is considerable satisfaction in recounting—that Western merchants are beginning to meet the claims of their Eastern creditors, with a degree of promptness, that cannot fail to make some slight atonement for their preceding tardiness. As to current movements, they may be briefly noticed, as being very limited, irregular, and so far as regards their effect upon prices, quite unsatisfactory to sellers, who are eager to reduce their supplies, even though they should be forced to make still heavier abatements, in order to accomplish this apparently very desirable object. There is less serious depression perceptible in the market for standard and favorite domestic productions, than for the leading styles of imported fabrics.

FISH—The demand is moderate at essentially unaltered rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is depressed and drooping. Sales, 6,800 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 25@$6 40
Straight State	6 40@ 6 45
Extra State	6 55@ 6 75
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 55@ 6 75
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 50@ 6 70
Fancy Michigan	6 60@ 6 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 80@ 8 50
Extra Ohio	7 10@ 8 75
Fancy Genesee	6 80@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	7 50@ 9 75
Extra Missouri	7 75@10 00

Canadian is dull and lower. Sales have been reported of about 600 bbls., in lots, at from $6 40@$8 50 for superfine to choice extra, ℔ bbl. Southern is pretty briskly inquired for, at full rates. The transactions, since our last, comprise about 1,800 bbls. very low Mixed, to choice Extra, at $7 20@$9 50 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is salable and firm, at $3 60@$5 for Fine to Superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is still scarce and held at $3 65@$3 75 for Jersey, and $4 20@$4 25 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. No considerable sales reported.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Parties disagree about prices, hence the limited business.

FRUIT—A moderate inquiry exists for the leading articles at about previous figures.

FURS—The market is tame. Prices lean in favor of buyers.

GRAIN—Wheat is improving a little. Sales 11,900 bushels, including ordinary to good Western Red, at $1 57@$1 60½ ℔ bushel. The nominal range for all kinds is from $1 70@$1 90 for White, and $1 40@$1 67½ for Red, ℔ bushel, though some factors claim higher rates. Rye is inactive and somewhat nominal, at $1 02@$1 04 ℔ bushel. Stock limited. Barley, $1 40@$1 60; Barley Malt, $1 70@$1 80, ℔ bushel. Oats are salable and steady at 61c.@63c. for Western; 56c.@60c. for State and Canadian; 54c.@58c. for Jersey; and 51c.@55c. for Southern, ℔ bushel. Corn is quiet, parties disagreeing about the number of pounds of Corn which should now constitute a bushel. It has been customary to allow 56 lbs. to the bushel, and sellers generally refuse to exceed this allowance. An act passed during the recent session of the State Legislature, however, decreed that 58 lbs. of Corn should constitute a bushel, and most buyers contend for this amount. So far no reconciliation of opinion has been effected on the subject, and the protraction of the dispute serves only to obstruct business. No important sales were reported to-day. Quotations are nominally the same; 88c.@90c. for Mixed, in store and delivered; 90c. for Yellow; and 88c.@92c. for White, ℔ bushel. White Beans, $1 87½@$1 93¾. Canadian Peas, $1@$1 06 ℔ bushel; Black-eyed Peas, $3 50@$3 75 ℔ bag of 2 bushels.

HAY—Sales of 800 bales River transpired at $1 for shipment, and $1 12½ for local use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Is in somewhat livelier request, at previous quotations.

HIDES—Are heavy and languid—stock, 133,000, against 132,100 same time in 1856.

HONEY—Is in demand at full rates.

HOPS—Continue inactive, yet steady, at 7c.@11c. ℔ lb.

IRON—For Pig, the demand is but moderate—mainly for American No. 1 at $38@$39—Scotch being partially neglected, though it is now obtainable at from $32@$33, in large and small lots, usual terms, ℔ ton. Bar and Sheet Iron remain inactive at old figures.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 87½ ℔ thousand.

LEAD—Inactive and nominal.

LEATHER—Sole is dull and tending downwards. French finished Calf Skins are salable and firm. Nothing really new in English salted Sheep Skins.

LIME—Rockland, quiet and of uncertain value.

LUMBER—The demand is brisk, chiefly for lots wanted by shippers, and prices are well supported.

MOLASSES—Is in moderate request at full prices. Porto Rico, in hhds., at 61c.@70c.; Cuba Muscovado, 55c.@58c.; Clayed Cuba, 50c.@52c.; and New-Orleans, 75c. ℔ gallon.

NAILS—Cut, 3½c.@3¾c.; wrought, 6½c.@7½c.; American wrought horse-shoe, 17c. ℔ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine rule quiet at unchanged prices. Spirits Turpentine is in fair demand, and is stiffly held at 49c.@50c., mainly at the latter rate, ℔ gallon. Rosin is salable and very firm at $1 60 for common, ℔ 310 lbs., delivered, $2 12½ for No. 2; and $3 for No. 1, white and pale, ℔ 280 lbs. Pitch has not varied.

OILS—Whale, Sperm, and Olive are in very moderate request at previous quotations. Linseed is in fair demand and is worth 80c.@81c. ℔ gallon. Lard Oil is quiet, yet stiffly held.

New Bedford Oil Market, May 18, (for the week.)—Sperm—We have no transactions to report since our last. Whale—There has been more inquiry the past week, and a slight decline in prices from previous quotations; the transactions include parcels amounting to 4,041 bbls., including portions of ground tier, &c., at 70c. ℔ gallon, closing with further inquiry. In Edgartown, the George's cargo of 960 bbls. has been sold to parties there at a price not transpired. Whalebone—The transactions for the week in this market embrace 11,800 lbs. Ochotsk at 85c.; 12,000 lbs. do. at a price not transpired; 6,000 lbs. small Northwest at 75c.; 1,800 lbs. Northwest at 75c.; 11,000 do. do. private terms; 11,000 lbs. Kodiak, and 10,500 do. South Sea, also upon private terms. In Edgartown, 10,[illegible] lbs. Ochotsk and Northwest at a price not transpired. —*Whalemen's Ship. List.*

PLASTER PARIS—[illegible] for Blue, and $3 [illegible] for White, ℔ ton. Calcined, $1 37½@$1 50 ℔ bbl.

PROVISIONS—Pork is arriving and selling slowly; prices show no further change. Sales—300 barrels, in lots, chiefly at $23 50@$23 [illegible] for Mess, and $19 75@$20 25 for prime, ℔ barrel. Cut Meats are in [illegible] demand, at [illegible]. Bacon is steady. Lard is [illegible] and lower. We have not known so little doing in it for a long time. Sales, only [illegible] bbls. at 15¾c. [illegible] Butter is dull and heavy, at 15c.@21c. for Ohio, and 17c.@24c. for State, ℔ lb. Cheese is in demand at 10c.@12c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Continues in request, at old rates, $4 [illegible] ℔ 100 lbs. for ordinary to choice.

SALT—Is steady, but inactive, parties disagreeing about prices.

SALTPETRE—Crude, 7½c.@8c.; Refined, 9¼c.@10¼c.; Nitrate Soda, 4⅝c. ℔ lb.

SEEDS—Are in very moderate demand, at unchanged prices.

SHOT—Drop, 6¾c.; Buck, 7¼c.@7½c. ℔ lb.

SOAP—Castile, 11c.@11½c.; New-York Brown, 4½c.@5¾c.; James Pyle's Chemical Olive, 7c.@7½c. ℔ lb.

SPELTER—Plates, 6¾c.@7¼c. ℔ lb.

SPICES—Cassia is in good demand, and is now held at 48c. ℔ lb. Other kinds are rather quiet, yet steady.

SUGARS—The demand is moderate, yet prices are well supported. Sales; 430 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 10c.@11¾c.; 400 boxes Havana at 11½c.@11¾c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars continue in request at full and heavy rates.

TALLOW—Prime, 11½c.@11¾c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—The inquiry is still animated, and prices continue to favor sellers.

TIN—Is inactive and languid, as previously represented.

TOBACCO—Is less active, parties disagreeing about prices. Sales since Friday last, 67 hhds. Kentucky, at 14c.@20c.; 40 cases Seed Leaf at 16c.@27c.; 70 bales Havana, at 35c.@52c.; and 40 seroons Girco, on private terms.

WHALEBONE—Is in light supply and fair request at our quotations: South Sea, 75c.; North West Coast, 80c.; Ochotsk, (small) 87c.@90c.; Polar, 90c.@95c.

WHISKY—About 580 bbls. Ohio and Prison were purchased 28c.@28½c. ℔ gallon.

WOOL—Is depressed and declining, though the available supply is not large. The very limited inquiry for all descriptions disheartens owners. These are desirous to sell, but they cannot find buyers unless at prices which they are not disposed to accept. Quotations are wholly nominal.

ZINC—Sheet, 8¾c.@9¼c. ℔ lb.

FREIGHTS—Were quoted tame, not steady, though rates continued down to a very low range. For Liverpool—Cotton, 5s.@5s. 6d. ℔ bale; Flour, 6d.@9d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 2d.@3d. ℔ bush.; Beef, 6d.@9d. ℔ tierce; Resin, 6d. ℔ bbl.; and Heavy Goods, 7s. 6d.@12s. 6d. ℔ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations. The latest charters have been: A ship, 1,200 tons, from St. Stephen, N. B., to London, 70s.; one, 1,350 tons, from St. Stephen to Liverpool, 57s. 6d.; one, 780 tons, from St. Stephen to Bristol Channel 62s.; one, 1,500 tons, from Quebec to London, (dry and floated Deals) 90s.; two barks, to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, Lumber, $13 50@$14; one, to Cadiz, light Pipe Staves, $25; one, to Cadiz and back, light Pipe Staves, $60, port charges not paid; a British schooner, to Jamaica, thence to Liverpool, Coffee, £3 ℔ ton; a brig, to Cienfuegos and back, 40c., and $5 for Sugar and Molasses; and bark Welkin, 550 tons, to Valparaiso and back, on private terms.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JOHN BULL vs. BROTHER JONATHAN.

Almost everybody knows that a company of American gentlemen have sent

THREE AMERICAN RACERS

to England to contend with the

CHAMPIONS OF THE ENGLISH TURF,

For the great

GOODWOOD CUP.

This race is to be run on the 28th of July next.

THIRTY-SEVEN ENGLISH HORSES

Are to be matched against the

THREE AMERICAN HORSES.

For full particulars, conditions, weight, distance and chances of success,

Together with the

SNEERING REMARKS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS,

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THREE MONTHS IN GREECE.

BY WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN.

Part 1st now ready in

"MEAGHER'S IRISH NEWS."

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A TALE OF SPIRITUALISM.

By the author of "My Confession," etc.

Just published. 12mo. cloth, 75 cents. Dealers, send in your orders. Copies sent by mail. MILLER & CO., (late Dix, Edwards & Co.,) No. 321 Broadway, New-York.

REMOVAL TO MORE SPACIOUS PREMISES.—In consequence of the unprecedented increase of EVANS & CO.'S GREAT GIFT BOOK SALE—from No. 409 Broadway to No. 677 Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts., (Lafarge Buildings.)

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WORKERS AND THINKERS, READ ALL about yourselves in this week's LIFE ILLUSTRATED, and when you have finished the article, there is a host of other good ones to read and all the engravings to look at. The number contains seventeen articles, (any one worth more than the paper costs) besides Poetry, News, a Chapter in Phonetics, Miscellaneous Items, Notes and Queries, City Gossip, and many paragraphs full of information. All for four cents. Ask your Newsman for it.

FARMS, GARDENS, LAWNS, &c.—THE BEST plain, practical ADVICE on the time and mode of performing all operations upon the soil is given in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Terms $1 a year. ORANGE JUDD, Publisher, 189 Water-st., New-York.

ON SATURDAY NEXT, 23TH INST., OSTREA, OR THE LOVES OF THE OYSTERS—A brilliant Caprice. Price 50 cents. T. J. CROWEN, Publisher, No. 699 Broadway.

SPIRITUAL TELEGRAPH—WEEKLY.—Take it and learn from it what modern spiritualism is. Price $2 per annum; $1 six months. Address CHARLES PARTRIDGE, Appleton Buildings, New-York.

PERSONAL.

H. G. ONDERDONK, OF MANHASSET, L. I., requests the person who took his valise, containing valuable papers, from No. 121 Nassau-st., Room No. 28, on May 14, to accept $25 reward, and inform him where, when and how, all the papers can be recovered. No questions asked.

THE "CAPTAIN OF THE DART" WILL find an answer at the advertising desk in the Office of the Daily Times.

FINE ARTS.

THE EXHIBITION OF CHURCH'S GREAT picture of NIAGARA will positively close on MONDAY NEXT, 25th inst. WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO., No. 353 Broadway.

AMERICAN ART UNION GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—Great sale of English, French, and German engravings at wholesale prices. Go early.

PETER B. DEYO'S ADVERTISING AGENCY REMOVED [illegible] TO No. 10 NASSAU BANK BUILDING, Corner of Beekman and Nassau sts.

DRY GOODS.

$15,000 WORTH OF DRESS SILKS.
$10,000 WORTH OF MANTILLAS.
$10,250 WORTH OF SHAWLS.
$10,000 WORTH OF BAREGE ROBES.
$15,100 WORTH OF LAWNS, ORGANDIES, and other DRESS GOODS.
$9,000 WORTH OF LACE CURTAINS and DRAPERY MUSLINS.
$10,000 WORTH OF CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.
$8,500 WORTH OF EMBROIDERIES.
$15,750 WORTH OF LINENS and DOMESTICS.
$104,350 Total.

Making a total of more than $100,000 worth of the cheapest dry goods ever offered for sale in this City. Now selling at LYONS & [illegible], Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.

N. B.—ONE PRICE.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!

1,000 Mantillas to choose from at ALEXANDER JUST'S New Shawl and Mantilla Store, Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st., three doors from Monroe, at wholesale prices.

New styles politely shown to all.

One price only.

ALEXANDER JUST, Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st., three doors from Monroe.

STELLA SHAWLS! STELLA SHAWLS! STELLA SHAWLS!

700 Stella Shawls at 12s. each—a bargain.

300 Printed Cashmeres, $1, $1 50 and $2.

10 lots of Stellas, from auction, from $3 50 to $10—half the importing cost.

Invariably one price. ALEXANDER JUST, Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st., 3 doors from Monroe.

REMOVAL.

ELY, BOWEN & McCONNELL have removed from No. 120 Broadway to the new store, No. [illegible] BROADWAY, Where they are prepared to show their customers a good assortment of fancy and staple Dry Goods, together with a large and complete stock of Hosiery and Yankee Notions.

May 6, 1857. ELY, BOWEN & McCONNELL, No. [illegible] Broadway.

SOLOMON & HART, No. 243 Broadway, opposite the Park, ARE NOW RECEIVING FROM FRANCE DECORATIVE PAPERS, of New and Rich Designs, in Panel, Gold, Satin, Velvet, and Wood Imitations, with Borders, &c., to correspond. ALSO, CHAMBER AND OTHER PAPERS, IN EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE AND PATTERN. THEIR STOCK OF WINDOW SHADES, Of their own Manufacture, UPHOLSTERY GOODS, CURTAIN MATERIALS, AND FURNITURE COVERINGS, Of this year's importation, is full and complete, comprising a large assortment of Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices and Trimmings, together with DELAINES, REPS, [illegible], and PLUSHES and all the different styles of COVERINGS and CURTAIN MATERIALS [illegible] at the lowest wholesale and retail prices.

GREAT BARGAINS.

We offer the following rare bargains. The public are advised that the same low prices cannot be obtained elsewhere.

FRENCH CHINA AND IRON STONE WARE.

	Our Price.	Usual Price.
White Dinner Sets, 154 pieces	[illegible]	[illegible]
White Tea Sets	[illegible]	[illegible]
White Toilet Sets	[illegible]	[illegible]
Decorated Toilet sets	[illegible]	[illegible]
Decorated Tea Sets	[illegible]	[illegible]
Decorated Dinner Sets	[illegible]	[illegible]

CUT GLASS.

Cut-glass Goblets, the dozen	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cut-glass Champagnes, the dozen	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cut-glass Wines, the dozen	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cut-glass Celery Vases, each	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cut-glass Decanters, quarts, the pair	[illegible]	[illegible]
Col'd Bhm'an Fng'r Bowls, the dozen	[illegible]	[illegible]

SILVER-PLATED WARE.

Silver-plated Tea Sets, six pieces	[illegible]	[illegible]
Silver-plated Coffee Urns	[illegible]	[illegible]
Silver-plated Cake Baskets	[illegible]	[illegible]
Silver-plated Castors, six cut bottles	[illegible]	[illegible]
Silver-plated Table-spoons, the dozen	[illegible]	[illegible]
Silver-plated Table-forks, the dozen	[illegible]	[illegible]
Silver-plated Tea-spoons, the dozen	[illegible]	[illegible]

We have on hand, the largest stock of Gas Fixtures in America, and will sell them at [illegible] prices. Cut out this list and bring it with you. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., [illegible] Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

GREAT AND UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS. TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT. [illegible] on all cash purchases of LOOKING GLASSES, PICTURE FRAMES, ENGRAVINGS, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, &c., &c., which will be sold independently of the deduction, AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES, and the privilege of selecting said deduction from an immense stock and great variety of fine engravings GIVEN TO EACH PURCHASER. WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO., No. 353 Broadway, New-York.

MOURNING SHAWLS! MOURNING SHAWLS!

Just received, some entirely NEW STYLES FOR DEEP MOURNING, AT W. JACKSON'S New Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

ONE THOUSAND FLOUNCED MUSLIN ROBES, (fast colors, with three and four flounces,) at $4 75 each. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

NOT SELLING OUT AT COST.

New	China	Toilet sets	$1 [illegible]
Styles	Glass	China Tea sets	[illegible]
Gas	and	China Dinner sets	[illegible]
Fixtures,	Crockery,	White Tea sets	[illegible]

At reduced prices at BILLIMAN'S, Broadway and [illegible].

The New-York Dyeing and Printing Establishment, S. I. Offices No. 3 John-st. and No. 722 Broadway.

HAVING ESTABLISHED A BRANCH OFFICE at No. 722 Broadway for the convenience of residents in the upper part of the City, are prepared to execute all orders for dyeing and cleaning in their usual superior manner.

BLACK LACE MANTILLAS—JUST RECEIVED, at 94, Points at $5 [illegible], and every variety of style, both with wide and narrow flounces; and figured Laces, suitable for basques; and a general fully competent to fit and make up in the best style. MILLER & GRANT, No. [illegible] Broadway.

CORSETS, CORSETS, CHEAPER THAN EVER.—Only one dollar, just imported, at Mme. ELGER'S, No. 359 Broadway, between 12th and 13th sts.

MILLINERY.

CHILDREN'S FANCY STRAW HATS AND CAPS.—A large assortment of the most fashionable patterns at moderate prices. Call and examine. KELLOGG, No. 138 Canal-st., opposite West Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A WALLET CONTAINING ABOUT $80 in bills and gold, together with a note drawn by Albert Brisbane to the order of George Brisbane, for $[illegible]. Also, a street warrant for $[illegible], made by city of Brooklyn, and other papers of value to the owner. All persons are forbid purchasing the above, payment being stopped. A reward of $20, in addition to the money contained in the wallet, will be paid and no questions asked, on leaving it with WILLIAM B. LEEDS, No. 24 Wall-st.

FOUND—A BRACELET ON UNION SQUARE Saturday, 16th. The owner can secure it by applying at the Spingler Institute, and paying for this advertisement.

THE GREAT WEST.—THE ATTENTION OF all persons about emigrating to the West is directed to the city of Independence, on the Missouri River, where there is great and present need of mechanics of all classes, and especially millwrights, machinists, carpenters, blacksmiths, &c. &c. Situated on the great route to Kansas and Nebraska [illegible] superior advantages from the fact of its being already the business centre of a long-settled and wealthy population, and at the same time being benefited by the trade created by the new territory adjacent. The location is very healthy, climate fine, the whole region remarkably fertile, and offers great and immediate advantages to industrious, active men. The city has already 4,000 inhabitants. Further information will be given on application to A. S. [illegible], No. [illegible] Wall-st.

BRUSHES, BRUSHES.—[illegible] NOE, brush manufacturer, would inform his customers and the public generally, that he has removed from No. 191 to No. 272 Greenwich-st. His stock will consist of everything in the brush way, and will be offered at the lowest possible prices. Dealers are invited to call. JAMES H. NOE, No. 272 Greenwich-st., near Murray.

ELECTROTYPING AND ELECTROPLATING.—A large assortment of BATTERIES AND OTHER MATERIALS used in the above arts; also, SOLUTIONS FOR DEPOSITING [illegible] ALS AND THEIR ALLOYS. For sale by EVERETT & SMITH, Chemists, No. 244 (old No. 6) Canal-st., near Centre, New-York.

HARNESS LEATHER—HARNESS LEATHER.—[illegible] quality, ready for use by the best [illegible] finishing shop in New-York; [illegible] For sale at Factory No. 20 West-street, [illegible].

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1857.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Governor MARCY has been for some time in this City, where he has been welcomed by his old friends of all political parties with cordial hospitality. His conservative course while Secretary of State, and the degree of influence which is generally attributed to it in holding in check the ultra tendencies of some of his associates in the Cabinet, have commended him very strongly to the regard of the New-York public. The *South*, the newspaper recently started at Richmond, Va., publishes in a letter from Washington, the report that Mr. MARCY is about to give his open support to the principles and policy of the Republican party. We attach no importance whatever to the rumor, except as an indication of the sentiments felt towards him by that section of the Democratic party which the *South* represents. He has always been distrusted by the ultraists of the Southern States, and is now a special object of dislike to the fire-eaters and fillibusters, whose designs no amount of political pressure could induce him to regard with favor or toleration.

We publish this morning details of news from the Mexican Capital to the 29th ult., mainly accounts of the movements of Government against the Sonora fillibusters. A force was preparing at the Capital to march to the scene of action. The *Extraordinary* estimates the number of troops of the line in Sonora, at 1,000, to which are to be added 3,000 National Guards, and such other forces as could be made available. The Government was very active, and evidently labored under serious apprehensions for the result.

Since the above was written, the Mexican account of the battle with and capture of Colonel CRABB and his followers has reached us, in the Evening Edition of the *New-Orleans Picayune* of the 14th inst. It conforms with the brief telegraphic account already published.

The steamship *Black Warrior*, from New-Orleans on the 12th and Havana on the 15th, arrived last night. A report was current at Havana when she left, that the Spanish steamer, then hourly expected, would bring orders for the immediate commencement of hostilities against Mexico, to be opened by a naval attack on Vera Cruz. This, in connection with the fact that latest advices from Spain state that fresh troops were being shipped from Havana, is significant of a determination on the part of Spain to push matters with Mexico to the furthest extreme.

It is stated that the Sugar crop of Cuba will fall short of that of last year by about 20 per cent., and prices still had an upward tendency.

The Havana correspondent of the New-Orleans *Delta* has the following in reference to the rumored flight of General WALKER: "It was rumored about yesterday that WALKER had been so terribly beaten by the Central American allies, that his soldiers had been disbanded and he compelled to flee to an English ship-of-war for protection. I have traced this rumor to a man not very notorious as a teller of truth, and from his character generally, I really believe that with him, 'the wish has been father to the thought.'"

The steamship *City of Manchester*, from Liverpool on the morning of the 6th inst., arrived at this port yesterday. Her advices have been anticipated by the *Arago* and the *Niagara*.

The steamship *George Law* did not leave yesterday on account of the storm. She goes to-day at noon.

The steamship *Niagara* arrived at Boston at 9 o'clock last night, and her mails will reach this City about 5 o'clock P. M. to-day.

The Legislature, at its last session, appointed Messrs. DAVID D. FIELD, WM. CURTIS NOYES and ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD, Commissioners to codify the entire public laws of this State. These gentlemen have accepted the duty (for which the act expressly provides there shall be no remuneration) have entered upon their labors, and having agreed upon a plan to be pursued, have made the proper division of the work.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives yesterday adopted, by a vote of 210 to 69, the address from the Senate, asking for the removal of EDWARD G. LORING from the office of Judge of Probate for Suffolk County. Judge LORING, it will be recollected, decided in favor of the rendition of ANTHONY BURNS, the fugitive slave, whose case created so much excitement some time since, and this action is in consequence of that decision.

PRESSLY O. CRAIG, of Washington City, and son of Colonel CRAIG, of the Ordnance, has been appointed by the President, Second Lieutenant of Artillery.

The Cattle markets have been poorly supplied during the past week, the total City receipts amounting to only 2,748, while there has been an unusual demand for Beef by the great number of persons recently here to attend the Anniversaries besides the customary influx of traders from all parts of the country. The severe storm also kept back the usual receipts from the country adjacent to the City. A panic seemed to take possession of the Forty-fourth-street markets yesterday, and prices went up higher than has been known for a dozen years past. Many Cattle of but ordinary or medium quality sold at prices equal to 12 cents, 13 cents, 14 cents, and even 15 cents per pound for the dressed carcasses, including rough meat, legs and all. The advance upon the average rates of the preceding week were fully 1½ cent. per pound, or 12@15 per cent. Many butchers estimated the advance as greater even than this.

GOV. KING yesterday transmitted to the District-Attorney, and to Mr. H. L. CLINTON, his decision in the case of Coroner CONNERY. He thinks the evidence taken before Judge DALY, touching the alleged improper conduct of the Coroner, insufficient, and not of a nature to call for the exercise of the power of removal intrusted to Executive discretion. The Governor rather insinuates than openly states an objection to the "unbecoming and flippant manner," of the Coroner while conducting parts of the Inquest, while with regard to the "imprisonment" of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM and ECKEL at No. 31 Bond-street, he thinks that even a more stringent deprivation of their liberty would have been beneficial to the ends of justice.

The new Police Commissioners tried Mr. MATSELL yesterday for insubordination in refusing to obey the order of Superintendent TALLMADGE to detail five policemen for the protection of the State property at Quarantine, Staten Island. Mr. MATSELL did not appear to answer. Decision upon the case will be given to-day. The new Commissioners have taken rooms at No. 88 White-street. Yesterday, Mayor WOOD and City Judge RUSSELL dismissed First Lieutenant BRYAN, of the Nineteenth Ward, and Sergeant STEERS, of the Thirteenth Ward, for insubordination in avowing their determination to obey the order of the new Commissioners. At the Fifth and all other Station-houses comparative quiet remains. Capt. CARPENTER still retains his post at the Fifth Ward Station.

The case of FOWLER vs. BOWEN & MCNAMEE, for an alleged libel, was commenced in the Superior Court yesterday. This case is one of importance, not only as it involves a large sum of money, but also charges fraud, which, if committed, would subject to State Prison the members of one of the most prominent dry goods firms in this City. The case was tried once before, and a verdict for $6,000 rendered for the plaintiff, which was set aside and a new trial granted by the General Term, because of some irregularity in the trial. Both the plaintiff and Mr. BOWEN, one of the defendants, are to be placed upon the stand, under the new law.

The Jury impanelled to inquire into the cause of the death of JAMES O'DONNELL, the young man who was stabbed in Roosevelt-street on Sunday night, yesterday rendered a verdict—"That the said JAMES O'DONNELL came to his death from a wound in the abdomen, inflicted by a knife in the hands of MICHAEL HAYS; and it is the opinion of the Jury that his brother, THOMAS HAYS, is an accessory before the fact." THOMAS HAYS is in custody. MICHAEL is at large.

The Superintendents of Insane Asylums at their meeting yesterday resolved to hold their next annual meeting at Quebec on the 2d Tuesday of June, 1858.

The trial of the negro DORSAY, for murder, was commenced yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. All the evidence was taken, and the summing up will take place this morning.

There was a very interesting and spirited discussion commenced last night at the Shiloh Presbyterian Church, between FREDERICK DOUGLASS and CHARLES L. REMOND, as to the Anti-Slavery character of the Constitution. The house was full, and the debate admirably conducted on both sides.

ELLEN KELLY, aged 18 years, was burned to death Tuesday afternoon, by her clothes taking fire from a grate in the house of Mr. COOK, No. 122 West Twenty-third-street, where she was employed as a domestic.

The bodies of two drowned men were found yesterday in the East River—one at the foot of Charles-street, and another at pier No. 18. Inquests will be held upon them to-day.

A woman committed suicide yesterday at the corner of Oliver and Water-streets, by taking poison.

Two men were drowned yesterday by the sinking of a sloop at the foot of Jay-street.

Independence of the Press—The Position of the "Times."

The "TIMES" just now is favored with an unusual degree of attention from its brethren of the Rural Press. The statement a few days since that in its political conduct it would be "entirely independent of Political Parties,—judging all events and all men *upon their merits*, and giving praise and censure, support and opposition, where either may be *deserved* by a strict and impartial regard to the public welfare," seems greatly to have disturbed the repose, and in some cases the temper, of Journalists in different sections of the State and country. Ultra partisans of the Republican school are disposed to treat it as a change of position,—an abandonment of party and consequently of principle. Ultra partisans of the Democratic faction regard it as an attempt to trespass on their manor by claiming the confidence of men in the Democratic ranks upon whom they consider themselves as having a mortgage. The *Journal of Commerce*, which from an independent journal has come to be one of the most zealous and unscrupulous party organs in the country, warns the faction it serves against placing any reliance upon the TIMES. The Syracuse *Journal*, which never claimed to be anything more than a small, hollow tube for politicians to speak through, affects to rejoice that the TIMES has thus "cut loose from its past associations,"—expresses the opinion that "the Republican Party can do without it,"—and indicates its own very just, if not very elevated, conception of the position and duties of a party organ by the philosophical remark that "a discontented *servant* is worse than none." Whatever other complaints the party it "serves" may have against the *Journal*, that of discontent at the nature or degrading character of its services is not among them. It is the most patient of pack-horses, and, in spite of its Republicanism, is a devout believer in the doctrine of "involuntary servitude" as the normal condition of the Editorial—though not of the negro—race.

We have no fault to find with the sentiments or the practices of our brethren of the profession. They are entitled to judge for themselves as to the line of conduct they will pursue. They can put whatever estimate seems to them just and proper upon their own judgments, and their own independence of opinion and of action. If they think they can do more good by becoming passive instruments in the hands of party managers, and by accepting the decrees of party Committees as their rule of conduct, than by saying and doing what their own judgments dictate, they are quite right in accepting such a *rôle*. The chances are that it *is* precisely the one they are best qualified to fill. We believe in the necessity and utility of Political Parties,—and in the consequent necessity and utility of party organs and party tools. They have their uses, and the political condition of the country would be much worse without them than it is with them. The tendency of party is always to excess, and, therefore, to evil. It is checked and restrained by hostile pressure. What the Democratic Party would be and do, but for the resistance and restraint of the Republican Party, may be inferred from what is now doing in this City, where its relative strength almost nullifies the opposition. What the Republican Party might do if it had complete and undisputed sway, may be inferred from some things which it did at Albany last Winter. Both parties are essential to the public good, but it is not desirable that either should become omnipotent. Each should always have a good degree of numerical strength, and a goodly number of active, unscrupulous, energetic, obedient and *contented* "servants." If we thought there was likely to be any deficiency in the supply of these useful and indispensable auxiliaries, we might possibly enlist in the ranks, and put on the livery ourselves. But this is precisely the department of Journalism which seems to us to be overrun and overdone. It is an easy service, and tempts eligible parties who happen to be out of employment. To say nothing of pay, it is pleasanter, to men of acquiescent mood and social habits, to act with an organized party, than to act alone. Fighting in ranks, and under officers, is more agreeable than carrying on warfare upon one's own hook. If new questions arise, which have public importance, it is difficult to form opinions for one's self upon them, on which it is safe to act. But all this trouble is saved when an Editor can feel sure of getting his opinions and his orders from a political Convention or Committee, or from some potential partisan who governs the politics of his district, and exercises what is called a "controlling influence" over the party in his neighborhood. And we are not at all surprised at the multitude of Editors who seek relief from the labor and perplexity of thinking for themselves, by thus becoming *mediums* for the utterance of the opinions, and the promotion of the designs, of others.

But the very fact that everybody rushes in that direction inclines us to go the other way. The field is clearer. There is more elbow-room, and if the work is harder, it is somewhat more consistent with self-respect. We aim to publish a good newspaper,—one which shall give to the public prompt and reliable information of all movements occurring in the world of action and of opinion. Why should we cut and carve all this so as to make it suit the views, or promote the purposes, of a sect, a clique, or a political party? A newspaper is designed to accompany its reports of fact with comments and explanations:—why should it make these comments in the interest of a *party* rather than of the public at large? In its remarks upon the public acts of public men, why should it praise everything done by the men of one party and denounce everything done by the men of the other? Nothing can justify this on moral grounds but the conviction that all virtue, all wisdom, all honesty of purpose, are confined to one party,—and all their opposites monopolized by the other. Very young persons often cherish such a belief; but if they have any brains they generally outgrow it. We shall assume, what we believe to be true, that the great mass of all political parties are equally honest and equally desirous of promoting the public good; and that the *leaders* of all political parties will alike "bear watching."

So far as questions of *principle* are concerned, we are not aware of any change actual or intended in the course of THE TIMES. We have seen no reason to change our opinions in regard to any cardinal subject of public policy. We are quite as confident that the public welfare demands the exclusion of Slavery from Kansas,—the restriction of the power of Slavery over our national Government, and the greater infusion of Northern principles and Northern influences into the Federal councils,—as we were while contending for the attainment of these objects through the election of FREMONT to the Presidency. But we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that the advancement of these principles is not now properly a party question—nor are we disposed to postpone their ascendency until the Republican Party can achieve success. We hope that the present Administration will be compelled by public sentiment and regard for its own interest to make Kansas a free State; and if under that pressure it shall take measures which promise that result, we shall give them all possible aid and comfort. And we propose to pursue the same course in regard to all matters of public interest. Whatever may be done which shall tend to the promotion of the public good shall have our support, no matter what political party may be entitled to the credit of doing it;—and whatever conduct may have an opposite tendency we shall censure and denounce, no matter what party may be responsible therefor. And we shall endeavor to judge of all questions by their relation to the public welfare,—rather than to the ascendency of any political party or the personal advancement of any individuals. If in this there is any change of policy, then it is quite time the change were made.

The Governor King and the Coroner.

Governor KING's letter in regard to the charges preferred against Coroner CONNERY will be found in another column. The Governor seems to be quite unmindful of the maxim, which has generally commended itself by its common sense to men in office, that in writing public letters it is desirable to *stop* when everything *necessary* has been said. The public officer who goes further and attempts to enlighten the community by the expression of his mere opinions, is very apt to damage, more or less seriously, his own position.

Governor KING begins by saying that "the testimony does not sustain the charges against the Coroner, and that they must, therefore, be dismissed as unproved." If he had stopped there he would have done well enough. We think the public generally would have agreed with him in opinion. But he proceeds immediately to throw doubt upon the case by indignantly denouncing the "flippant and unbecoming conduct" of the Coroner and especially the "great indignity" of causing Mrs. CUNNINGHAM to be stripped and examined by a man, and in the presence of other men:—and then he still further complicates and confuses his own argument by pleading in vindication of this "gross indignity" the fact that Mrs. CUNNINGHAM herself did not complain of it. What has that to do with the case? Suppose she were too shameless a person to have felt the indignity:—would the Coroner's conduct have been one whit the more justifiable on that account? And suppose, on the other hand, she had objected to it and complained of it:—would not the Governor himself, as well as the public at large, have at once construed that fact into evidence of guilt? Mrs. C. pursued the only course that was safe or possible for her to take. She yielded to brute force which she had no power to resist,—and did what she could not have refused to do without a constructive indication of guilt.

The Governor, after thus disposing of this point, says:—

> "As to the alleged excess of authority by the Coroner, in restraining parties of their freedom, it may well be questioned whether a more prompt and stringent exercise of that authority, by immediately placing the parties at No. 31 Bond-street in separate confinement *before any communication could pass between them, might* not have led to the detection of the guilty."

What this means we do not find it easy to decide. It would seem to imply that the parties indicted for the murder were really guilty of it, and only escaped conviction by the fact that they were allowed to have some communication with each other and thus agree upon the suppression of the truth. If Governor KING has any evidence of this, he should divulge it. If he has not, he should never have allowed himself to say it. So far as we are aware, there is not the slightest proof that any communication of the kind passed between the parties,—that any one of the inmates of the house ever said one syllable to any other about the testimony to be given or suppressed, or anything of the kind. So far as evidence goes, it is all the other way. Unless, then, he has knowledge on this subject from some other source, not accessible to the public, he has trespassed most unwarrantably upon the proprieties of his position, by the unmanly act of invoking the public odium of actual guilt upon a woman who has been acquitted by the legal tribunals, and who in the eye of the law must be held just as innocent as any other member of the community. If Governor KING really entertains the belief that parties in the house committed the murder, and that if the other inmates would tell all they know they might be convicted of it, *why does he not stimulate their disposition to tell the truth by the offer of a suitable reward?*

The closing sentence of the Governor's letter is not the least remarkable part of it. He avoids the responsibility of acting upon the complaints against the Coroner by saying that his "general fitness" for the place was decided by the fact that the people elected him to fill it. But this begs the whole question. The object of the law in clothing the Executive with the power of removal for cause, was to provide a remedy for mistakes into which the people might be betrayed. The people elected Mayor WOOD to be the head of the Police Department at the same time that they elected Gov. KING to be the Chief Executive of the State. But this consideration did not induce the Governor to withhold his assent from the act of the Legislature deciding *against* the "general fitness" of the Mayor for the post to which he was thus elected. If the Governor's reasoning were good, it would prove a good deal more than he would be willing to concede. Fortunately for his conduct, his logic is lame.

We do not make these remarks for the purpose of dissenting from the propriety of the Governor's decision to dismiss the charges against the Coroner. That decision is the best thing in the whole letter,—and the danger is that the reasons he gives for it will convince the public that the decision itself is wrong.

Rebellion—in a Pickwickian Sense.

At the meeting called in the Park last week, to resist the laws of this State, the Honorable JOHN COCHRANE made a speech. The Honorable JOHN COCHRANE, it must be remembered, was an officer of the Federal Government under the late Administration, and is now a *member of Congress from this City*. Therefore, whatever the Honorable JOHN COCHRANE has to say on public occasions is supposed to be interesting, if not important. What the Honorable JOHN COCHRANE did say, on the occasion referred to, has attracted considerable attention; and with how much reason, let the following extract from his speech, as reported in the TIMES, in relation to the New Police laws, show:

> "RESIST this oppression! [Cheers.] Resist the despotism of infamous law—a despotism as ruinous in its consequences as this anarchy itself! And, if the only preventative of anarchy is law, the only remedy for oppressive law is REVOLUTION! Revolution at the ballot-box, if it may be;—AT ALL EVENTS, REVOLUTION! PEACEFUL, VIOLENT, ARMED OR UNARMED! [Immense cheering.] I RECOMMEND IT! That is the higher law. That is the law of the people. The law of the people is the voice of God. It will assert itself. It shall be heard, or you are slaves? Now, choose the alternative! [A voice—"The knife!"] Choose to submit tamely, without resistance, or resist peacefully, if it may be, but VIOLENTLY if it must be! Choose you resistance on the one side, or degradation on the other! [Loud cheers.] That is the issue, and you have to determine it here to-night."

We know that it is the fate of great men to be perpetually misunderstood. We remember that such was the fate of Mr. Pickwick, G. C. M. P. C., "when that illustrious man," as his biographer tells us, "slowly mounted into the Windsor chair, on which he had been previously seated, and addressed the Club himself had founded." We observe that such is the fate of Mr. COCHRANE, M. C., when he exhorts the rabble in the Park to resist, "*armed or unarmed*," the laws of this State.

For this inflammatory and treasonable speech, the public has called Mr. COCHRANE to account, and the honorable gentleman has just answered the public with a very plausible letter; in which he insists very earnestly that he *didn't* say what he *did* say; and that if he did say it, he didn't intend it should be interpreted according to the ordinary use of the English language. In short, the public will be indulgent enough to understand that treasonable resistance—"*armed or unarmed*"—which the Honorable JOHN COCHRANE recommended, not in any common sense, but purely in a Pickwickian sense.

This explanation reminds us of Mr. Pickwick's dilemma, on the occasion referred to, before the Club. The benevolent Pickwick was discoursing, with great fervor, on the horrible state of affairs in general. He was, like the Honorable Congressman in the Park, calling upon his auditors to contemplate the scenes which were enacting around them—stage-coaches were upsetting in all directions, horses were bolting, boats were overturning, boilers were bursting;—when, suddenly, Mr. Blotton interrupted the orator, who was becoming personal, with the declaration that the honorable gentleman was a humbug! Tremendous confusion ensued, and several members threw themselves upon the Chair, who was quite sure the Honorable Pickwickian would withdraw the expression he had just made use of.

Mr. Blotton (so says the Report) with all possible respect for the Chair, was quite sure he would not. The Chairman then felt it his duty to demand of the honorable gentleman whether he had used the expression which had just escaped him in a common sense. Mr. Blotton felt no hesitation in saying, that he had not—he had used the word in its Pickwickian sense. [Hear, hear.] He was bound to acknowledge that, personally, he entertained the highest regard and esteem for the honorable gentleman; he had merely considered him a humbug in a Pickwickian point of view. [Hear, hear.] Mr. Pickwick felt much gratified by the fair, candid, and full explanation of his honorable friend. He begged it to be at once understood, that his own observations had been merely intended to bear a Pickwickian construction.

The citizens of New-York will feel very much gratified if they can be assured that the treasonable acts and advice of Mayor WOOD and his partisans, who are now endeavoring to trample down the laws of this State, will admit merely of a Pickwickian, or Cochranian, construction.

Crime and its Cure.

The recent Convention of delegates from Juvenile Reformatories held in this City, has developed some most valuable results. If the statistics are exact, they show that the outlay of money on the class of young criminals has been better repaid to the State, than that of almost any other public expenditure. The average expense *per capita* in the various Houses of Refuge through the country, is only about $90 a year for each child, while the average of reforms reaches some 80 per cent. When it is considered that the State boards, feeds, teaches and apprentices each of these children for some years, at a period when his labor is of little value, the expense is certainly moderate and shows a careful economy on the part of these institutions. And when, further, we remember that eighty out of every hundred of these little vagabonds, instead of plundering society, are reclaimed to add to its wealth and promote its welfare, we feel that, regarded only in the light of economy, the Houses of Refuge are profitable institutions.

In the report of one Reformatory, represented on this occasion, the expenses of Massachusetts for criminal prosecutions and prisons, during the past five years, were presented. They furnish a fair estimate of the extravagance of crime:

Expense of County Jails, for five years	$575,784
Costs of Criminal Prosecutions in Courts	433,154
Costs of Criminal Prosecutions before Justice Courts	384,441
Total	$1,393,379

A gentleman in Fall River, engaged among the criminal classes, estimates the cost of each boy sentenced to prison as about $250 per annum to the State; and some, he says, will cost at least $500. In England, where such statistics are collected with much greater care than in this country, the expenses of trial and imprisonment are estimated at about $300 per annum for each lad convicted, and some $400 more for transportation and settlement in a penal colony, while the Reformatories cost from $30 to $125 per annum for each child.

The returns above given for Massachusetts show more than a million and a quarter of dollars expended in the last five years in *punishing* criminals.

Who dares estimate what useful men and affectionate women might have been saved to the world by half that sum expended in measures for reforming and preventing? A vagabond, thieving boy, left in his miserable courses, costs the country villages of that State finally, just about what hundreds of them pay their pastor. It is certainly a humiliating reflection that, from neglect and carelessness, the public must come to expend, every year, for a ragged, filthy young thief, as much as they give for the highest services of an educated spiritual man, whose office it is to guide and elevate Society.

Another result of this Convention, which will be valuable for the future, is the revelation it has made of the usefulness of the *family* system of reformatories, as compared with the congregated or penitentiary system.

The statements made by the Superintendent of the Lancaster Reform-School for girls in Massachusetts, which is managed on this plan, showed the immense advantage of having small families to receive these children, in place of herding them in one great establishment. A child of bad habits put among hundreds of similar children, and only under a general care, can very seldom escape contamination. But if a little circle of twelve or fifteen, with its own especial officer, receive him; if his habits are closely watched and he have about him the influences of a home, a very different result may soon be expected.

This enlightened system has been tried with success in Hamburg, at Red-Hill, in England, at Mittrai, and following this eminent example, at some 35 other juvenile reformatories in France, with such good results that the French claim, in some of their institutions, *ninety per cent.* as the average number of persons reformed among these young criminals. We understand that a similar institution on the family-system is about to be established in Ohio; and it is to be hoped that the valuable enterprise begun by Mr. NICHOLS, at Chicago, for managing young vagabonds on *principles of honor*, will finally, as it is extended, take this form. Why should our own House of Refuge have erected its costly buildings, when in a few cheap houses a system so much more practical and humane might have been carried out? The "Family," it is true, does not show off so well, but the public will be quite willing to do without the exhibition of a crowd of reformed children, provided that they can be sure that simple, thorough influences are at work upon the young convict, which will restore him in sound mind to society.

The Invasion of Sonora.

The friends of Mr. HENRY A. CRABB seek to vindicate his memory from the imputation of fillibusterism. We should be glad to learn that his innocence and that of the entire company who recently invaded Sonora was fully established; but before any special sympathy is invited for them, it may be well to examine their antecedents in connection with this very enterprise.

For some months past the projected invasion of Sonora has been a fruitful topic of discussion for the San Francisco Press. We could name more than one journal that called upon the authorities to interfere in the matter. The expedition was some time in preparation, and, finally, under the name of the Arizona Colonization Company, it started for the new Territory of Arizona with the ostensible purpose of working the fruitful mines alleged to abound in that region. There were three companies under the immediate command of Gen. CRABB, with regularly appointed officers, and the whole force with large reinforcements to arrive from Texas and California, would, it was expected, number at least 1,500 men. After leaving San Francisco we first hear of General CRABB's company at Fort Yuma, where they arrived on the 1st of March last, and a correspondent of this journal, writing on the 3d of that month, after recording their arrival there, exposed their future plans, which were "to appear as peaceful emigrants until every arrangement was completed, and then to cross the line, and, with their allies in Sonora, make their issue open and in strong force." These plans were faithfully carried out. That a deliberate invasion of the neighboring Republic was the end and aim of the whole enterprise, no one can doubt. The men were armed for such an undertaking. They never halted until they reached the Mexican frontier, and then, when all was ready, Gen. CRABB crossed the line with an advanced guard of one hundred men, and summoned the first Mexican Prefect he encountered to surrender. While *en route* for Sonora, letters from officers in the expedition were published, and the writers took no pains to conceal the objects in view, or their hopes of the aid they would receive from their allies in Sonora. Fillibusterism has long ogled that fair Mexican Province. First it was invaded by WILLIAM WALKER; then by RAOUSSET DE BOULBON, and, in the present case, we do not see how the authorities could regard the appearance of Gen. CRABB at the head of an armed body of men except as a hostile demonstration and an invasion. The proclamation of Gen. CRABB, and the fight that ensued with Mexican troops, prove pretty clearly that such, at least, was his intention. Particulars, which may be expected by the next mail, will probably throw more light on the subject.

The telegraph has reported that General CRABB and some sixty of his men were captured by the Mexican authorities and shot. Many of the fillibusters once occupied high positions in California. The chief himself had been a Senator and a leader of the Whig and Know-Nothing parties. We sincerely deplore their untimely and ignominious death; but we can scarcely censure the Mexican Government for the course it has pursued in vindication of its sovereign rights.

Church's Niagara.

The only proof that a thing can be done is the doing it, and every great work which has ever been accomplished in this world was an impossibility until it was achieved. Doubtless the brown-faced friends of Cheops pooh-poohed his Pyramid till its stately apex rose sharp and clear before them against the deep blue of the Egyptian sky. The Counselors of ALEXANDER thought him but a Macedonian madman till the daughters of DARIUS knelt for mercy at his feet. The sage old soldiers of HANNIBAL shook their gray beards, we may be sure, in solemn horror, at the foot of the Helvetic Alps, and never believed in their leader again till they ranged their worn and weary legions in order of battle on the plains of Piedmont. St. Peter's Dome was but a poet's dream till MICHAEL ANGELO had hung the Pantheon plainly in the air, and the steamship was an enthusiast's foolish fancy till the guns of our own Battery echoed back the greeting of the *Sirius* and the *Great Western* in the Bay. Time and again have the critics and the public stricken the pencil and the brush from the aspiring artist's hand by the sweeping assertion that the thing he most wished to paint could never be painted by man—and time and again has the artist, taking up his tools, made all their skepticism ridiculous.

What proposition has been more universally accepted as an axiom in American landscape art than this—that Niagara could not be reproduced on the canvas? Everybody has echoed the remark—everybody has believed it—nobody could question, because nobody had disproved it. And now there comes a quiet artist quietly forward, who calmly puts his work down before gazing Broadway, and begs leave to differ from the critics and the public—and in the twinkling of an eye wins all the world over to his side! People go and look at Mr. CHURCH's *Niagara*, and come away only wondering that anybody who tried to do it ever failed to paint the Cataract. It seems the simplest thing in the world, for it has been done simply—with the simplicity of power, and the wonderful, convincing truth of simplicity.

You pass from the bustle of the street into that small back room of the Messrs. WILLIAMS & STEVENS, which all lovers of art know so well, and in which they have passed at one time or another so many pleasant hours—and behold! there is the marvel of the Western World before you! The broadening river sweeps curving to the plunge—the beryl-green of the central watery masses charms their old awful might into delicious beauty—the vaporous white veils of mingling spray and mist float lightly and tenderly up, smitten through and through with the glory of the diffusive daylight and the splendor of the glittering rainbow—far away, far as the eye can follow the dreaming fancy, the distant landscape glows and mellows through every hue of purple, gold and amethyst—and overhead the sky bends, warm, and light, and soft—a heaven worthy of the scene.

To write of the picture is like writing of the Falls themselves. You think of it, and your pen hangs idly in your hand, as your imagination brings back to you the grandeur and the grace you gazed upon. The painting of such a picture marks an era in the art of our country, and it is not fit that it should go from among us without some worthy recognition of its real greatness and importance. To criticize it in detail is not our present purpose; we reserve that pleasant duty for another occasion and a more suitable opportunity. We have now only to point to its existence as a most brilliant illustration of the reward which always awaits the trust, the courage and the enterprise of genius.

We cannot believe that the Art of Painting will be left to linger on as it has heretofore been compelled to do, in a country which has produced one such picture, and has given to that picture such a welcome as Mr. CHURCH's Niagara has received from the public, if not from the press. We do not doubt that the conviction of the greatness of the painter's art, which must be impressed upon the mind of the most careless and the most ignorant spectator, by such a triumph of form and color as this picture is, will send many a man and woman in a more receptive temper to the exhibition, which the National Academy has once more opened to the world. While all England is thronging to Manchester, there to do honor to the mighty masters of the Past, and of many a foreign land, let not our citizens show themselves indifferent to the gallant and aspiring efforts of native genius in New-York. The single example of Mr. CHURCH's splendid achievement is sufficient to show what may be reasonably expected of Painting in America, if the public will but manifest such an interest in the ambition of its votaries as is due to the greatness of the Art itself, and to the shining promise of its actual estate among us.

EASINESS OF WRITING AMUSING ARTICLES.—It has generally been imagined that joke-making, as a profession, was a very serious business, and clowns and comic actors are notoriously the most painstaking and solemn members of a theatrical troupe. The necessity of being funny at stated periods, for a stipulated price, and for a certain time, has always had a melancholy and depressing effect upon the spirits of the practitioner. The anecdote of the Italian clown who was advised by his physician to go and witness his own performances as a cure for his low spirits, is well known. A friend of ours who dined with the *Punch* writers in London, last Summer, said they were the most melancholy set of men he encountered in England. But, there are exceptions to all rules, and we are pleased to learn that one of the sharpest and wittiest of our cotemporaries in the Southwest, finds the writing of "pleasant and amusing paragraphs" the easiest thing possible. Mr. PRENTICE says, in reference to a report of his having been engaged to edit the jokes of a New-York weekly paper:

> "It is true that we have undertaken to furnish weekly a half column of pleasant and amusing paragraphs for the *Ledger*, but our readers must not suppose that any portion of our time will on that account be abstracted from the Louisville *Journal*, which we are determined to render the leading political journal of the country, if it is not so already. Our labors for the *Ledger* will scarcely cost us more than an hour per week, but we shall take great pleasure in performing them."

From the New-York Ledger.

LINES.

As distant lands beyond the sea,
When friends go thence, draw nigh,
So Heaven, when friends have thither gone,
Draws nearer from the sky.

And as those lands the dearer grow,
When friends are long away,
So Heaven itself, through loved ones dead,
Grows dearer day by day.

Heaven is not far from those who see
With the pure spirit's sight,
But near, and in the very hearts
Of those who are upright.

JANUARY, 1857. C. D. STUART.

THE ISLAND PRINCESS.

A ROMANCE OF THE OLD AND NEW WORLD.

BY EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH,

Author of "The Lost Heiress," "The Deserted Wife," "The Missing Bride," "Retribution," etc.

CHAPTER I.

AN INTERRUPTED WEDDING.

It was the first of May, the marriage-day of the Viscount Montressor of Montressor Castle, Dorsetshire, and Estelle, only daughter and heiress of Sir Parke Morelle Hyde Hall, Devonshire.

A glorious morning! the cloudless, blue sky smiled down upon the green hills and dewy dales and deep woods of Devon; and the park around the Hall was all alive and musical, with the joyous songs of birds and the merry laughter of young men and maidens gathering to celebrate their May day festival, and to do honor to the marriage of their landlord's daughter.

The elm-shaded, winding avenue that led from the highway to the house, was arched at each terminus by a mammoth wreath of flowers, and many were the carriages that passed under them, on their way to assist at the wedding; and these contained only the bridesmaids, and the nearest friends and relatives of the family, whose relationship or position gave them the right to attend the bride to church;—for a still more numerous party had been invited to meet her at the altar. The villagers and tenants, grouped about under the shade of the great old trees, or wandering over the greensward on either side the avenue, watched these equipages as they rolled on, commenting as usual on such occasions.

"Oh—dear me! the weddingers won't pass till nearly twelve! and here we are to wait two mortal hours!" said a young girl to the gamekeeper.

"Hush! my darling; look, here comes his Lordship's carriage, itself, just as sure as you're the prettiest lass in the country."

It was Lord Montressor's carriage.

Early that morning, a note from his affianced bride had been put in his hands summoning him to a private conference with her at the Hall, before they should proceed to the church. Surprised and filled with vague uneasiness, his Lordship lost no time in obeying the behest.

Within the most secluded of her suite of richly furnished apartments at the old Hall, half-buried in the depths of a cushioned chair, recluned the bride expectant, in bridal array.

She was alone, her attendants having, by her own desire, withdrawn.

Estelle Morelle—or "la belle Estelle," "Beautiful Stella," "the Midnight Star"—as, for her resplendent dark beauty, she was poetically named—was at that time twenty-five years of age, and more lovely than a poet's or an artist's ideal. Her form was of medium height, and very slender, though well rounded, with a graceful head, over which fell rich masses of jet-black silken ringlets, shading a face of pure, pale olive complexion with large mournful dark eyes, habitually veiled by the long, drooping lashes and delicate, though full, curved lips, ever patiently closed as in silent resignation. The prevailing expression of her dark, brilliant countenance was a profound melancholy.

The announcement of Miss Morelle's approaching marriage with the Viscount Montressor, had created a profound sensation in the fashionable and aristocratic circles. A peerless beauty, the only child and heiress of the oldest, wealthiest and haughtiest baronet in the West of England, her heart had been as much the object of ambition to the youthful and ardent, as her hand and fortune had been the end of desire to the mercenary and ambitious.

At the early age of seven years, Estelle had been placed at one of the first-class female institutions of learning at Paris, then, as now, considered among the very best of their kind in the world, and there had been left to remain until her sixteenth year, when the sudden and calamitous breaking up of the institution, and her own severe illness, had occasioned her removal. *That illness had been attended with marked changes in the constitution and temperament of the young girl.*

Estelle, previously the most careless, light-hearted and capricious of children, left her chamber of convalescence a subdued, thoughtful, melancholy woman! The laughing lips of girlhood closed in patient sadness; the sparkling eyes sheathed their beams under long, shadowy lashes, now seldom lifted; the silvery, elastic voice sank into deep and thrilling tones; the free, glad motions were measured and controlled.

She never entered another school, but completed her education under the best masters, at home. To dissipate what was considered a transient melancholy, her parents travelled with her over Europe, pausing at each capital and chief town, to show her all that was interesting and instructive. But though their daughter repaid their attentions with the sweetest gratitude, and obeyed them with the prettiest docility, she showed no interest in the passing scenes. And though everywhere her extreme beauty and sweetness of disposition, not less than her fortune and position, drew around her many friends and admirers, Estelle remained alone in her isolated thoughts and feelings. Every most distinguished physician in Europe had been consulted upon her case, and the result of their wisdom was a decision that this melancholy was not the effect of ill-health, still less of secret sorrow, but that it was a constitutional phase that would probably pass away with maturing years.

They returned to England, presented their daughter at court, and introduced her into all the gayeties of fashionable life. But with no happy effect upon the spirits of Estelle, who remained profoundly unmoved amid the *éclat* that greeted her *début*. Her picturesque beauty was the theme of all tongues—her mournful glances was fascinating—her deep tones thrilling—her touch magnetic; all felt her power, yet she who could move all others, remained unimpressed. She who sought no conquests, for that very reason, perhaps, made many. A peer and *two commoners, in succession, laid their fortunes at her* feet, and were in turn kindly and firmly rejected.

So passed her first season in London, at the close of which her parents took her down to their seat in Devonshire. Here, in her thoughtful, quiet, unostentatious manner, she engaged in works of benevolence among the villagers and the tenantry. And her father, hoping much from this employment, gave her full liberty of action, and smiled to see that she seemed less pensive than before.

At the beginning of the parliamentary term the family went up to London.

And it was here in her second season in town that Estelle formed the acquaintance of Lord Montressor, a young nobleman but lately acceded to his titles and estates, but already known as a man of the most high-toned moral and intellectual excellence, as a righteous, as well as a rising statesman, and as one who, in the event of a change of ministry, would be likely to fill a high official position in His Majesty's cabinet. Aside from the glare of rank and wealth and power, Charles Montressor was a glorious specimen of the Creator's workmanship. Above the average standard of height among his countrymen, broad-shouldered and deep-chested, with a noble head, and a face full of wisdom and goodness, his appearance truly indicated the warm benevolence, clear intelligence and pure spirit of the man. His presence soon inspired Estelle with a faith that she had not been able to feel in any other that approached her. He drew nearer to her than any other had been permitted to come; he crossed the magic circle of her isolation and conversed with her as no other had been allowed to do. The world looked and said that the beautiful Stella had at least met her master and was conquered.

At this stage of affairs, the parliamentary term being over, Sir Parke Morelle and his family left London for Hyde Hall.

Lord Montressor asked and received permission to follow them, and in less than a month, availed himself of the privilege to do so. Thus it was in the home of his ancestors, after having obtained the cordial sanction of her parents, and believing himself sure of the affections of their daughter, Lord Montressor offered his heart and hand to the lovely Estelle, and was, to his profound astonishment, instantly and firmly rejected! In thus rejecting his suit, she wept long and bitterly, praying his forgiveness, that the happiness she had experienced and exhibited in his society should have betrayed him into making this declaration, and beseeching him never to renew his suit; but to leave and forget her. There was something in the tone of her refusal which confirmed and deepened his previous conviction that—even in rejecting him—she loved him! But with his high-toned sentiments he would not in the least degree presume upon the knowledge. Taking her hand with deferential tender ness, he said:

"Stella! a man never but once, in his whole existence, loves a woman as I love you! I will not inquire the cause of the rejection, which you have certainly a right to make without assigning any reason for the act. And after having received this reply, I may not in honor distress you by a renewal of my suit. But this in parting I must say to you—that, though I go hence, I shall not go out of the reach of your friends; I shall never address another woman; so if ever in the course of future weeks, or months, or years, however long, you may think proper to review the decisions of this evening, Stella, I implore you to let me know! Write but one word, 'Come,' and I will return to lay an unchanged heart at your feet!"

Estelle was weeping too bitterly to reply.

"Stella! will you promise to do this?"

"Lord Montressor, best and dearest friend! do not seek to bind yourself to one who can give you nothing in return! Try to think of the melancholy girl that you prized and loved—only as a shadow that fell for a moment across the sunshine of your path, and then passed away forever!—and so forget her!"

"Stella! I have pledged my honor never to renew this suit, unless you reverse in my favor the sentence you have pronounced upon it; but, inspired by the deep and deathless love I bear you, and 'hoping against hope,' I feel impelled to implore before leaving you, that, in the event of a favorable change of sentiment or purpose towards me, you will not hesitate to give me leave to return Stella, will you promise me so much as that?"

"Noblest friend that I have in the world! how gladly would I promise, but I must not, Montressor. Were I to do so, you would feel bound to wait the changes of my mood, and so, for a most undeserving love, might miss in some nobler woman's affections, the happiness in store for you!"

"Stella, will you raise your sweet, mournful eyes to mine, one moment, that you may read my soul while I speak?"

Estelle lifted her dark orbs to meet the clear, pure, blue eyes bent with all so much love and candor upon here and read the deep, unchanging truth of the constancy of his soul as he said—

"Stella, in the presence of the heart-searching God who sees and hears me, I assure you that I shall never love another woman as I love you, and, therefore, of course, can never wed another; so that, whether you give me this slightest of hopes or not, I am equally and forever bound! *Now* will you promise, Stella? Remember, it is only to let me know in case of a change in your sentiments."

For an instant the light of an unutterable love and joy broke on her beautiful, dark face, and her smiling lips parted to speak, when, as if a sudden memory and warning had gripped her very heart, she uttered a low, sharp cry, turned paler than before, and then said:

"No! no! my Lord! Stella cannot even give you that! She is poorer than the poorest, in gifts to you! She can only pray that you may forget her and be happy."

He looked profoundly disappointed and troubled. But soon mastering his despondency, he said hopefully:

"Well, dearest Stella, although you reject me without apparent reason, and refuse to give me the slightest promise or the most distant hope, yet *I repeat*—should you in the long future change your purpose, and write to me one word—'Come'—I will hasten to lay at your feet an unchanged heart! Good bye! God be with you!" and raising her hand, he bowed over it, pressed it to his lips, turned and left the room.

Some moments after, Lady Morelle, who came to seek and congratulate her daughter upon what she imagined to be the only possible result of the interview, found Estelle lying in a swoon upon the floor! It was followed by a long and terrible illness, terminating in a tediously-protracted convalescence. The town season was at hand before Estelle was able to reenter society.

They went up to London, and once more the "star of beauty" arose upon its world. And though the cloud upon her life settled darker and heavier, day by day, she was more followed, flattered and courted than before.

Thus three years had passed away, when one morning, while the family, then occupying their town house in Berkley square, were seated at a late breakfast, and Sir Parke was engaged in *reading aloud from the London Times, an account of the saving of the French ship—Le Duc D'Anjou—wrecked off the coast of Algiers—Estelle uttered a low cry and sank fainting from her seat.*

This attack was not, as the other had been, followed by illness: on the contrary, from that day, the cloud seemed lifted from her head, and even those who had most admired her face in its shadow, were enchanted to see how brilliant was her beauty in its sunshine! Her health and spirits daily improved, yet in the midst of all this flowing tide of new life, Estelle astonished her friends by suddenly, in the height of the London season, retiring to her father's country seat, where she remained in strict seclusion from the world for eighteen months.

At the end of this period, Lord Montressor, who had never left England, or lost trace of his beloved Stella, and who was now staying at his castle in Dorsetshire, was one day seated at breakfast when the morning mail was brought him. Among a score of letters the first that attracted his attention was a dainty white envelope superscribed in a delicate handwriting. He took that up first and opened it—It contained but one word—"COME."

The light of an ineffable joy broke over his face! Oh! he had waited, patiently, hopefully, years, for that word, and at last he received it! Thanks to heaven in the first instance! and then pushing all the other letters unopened aside he sprung up, rang for his valet, and ordered his valise packed and horses put to the carriage.

In twenty more minutes he had reached the railway station just as the cars were about to start, and in three hours he was at Hyde Hall and standing in the presence of Estelle!—she looking so beautiful and happy!

With the old chivalric enthusiasm of devotion, he dropped at once, upon his knee, and raised her hand to his, saying—

"For four years I have hoped and waited for one word from you, and at last, beloved, you have written—'Come, and I am at your feet, as I said, with an unchanged heart!"

"But I," she said, deeply blushing, while she held both hands to raise him, "I, my Lord, have not an unchanged heart! for longer than four years I have loved you more than woman's tongue may tell—and never more than at the hour in which we bade farewell, as I thought, forever!"

"I know it, beloved! knew it *then!* know it *always!* I never doubted it! Could I be deceived in the dear heart of the woman I loved? No! and that was the secret of my patience!" he replied, taking his seat on the sofa by her side.

"And yet you never inquired, and do not even now inquire why, without explanation and without hope, I sent you from my presence, and why now, without apparent reason, I summon you back!" she said, as a shade of the old sadness fell upon her beautiful face.

"Your motives, dearest, were, and are your own. Not until your spirit moves you to do so shall you give them to me! I have full confidence in you, beautiful Stella!"

"*Confidence! oh, my God!*" she exclaimed, in a low, deep, thrilling voice.

"Why, what is the matter, dearest?"

She looked up suddenly, a smile of worshipping love, breaking like sunlight over her dark face, and said—

"Nothing—nothing my lord! but that all your thoughts and feelings are so elevated beyond your poor Estelle's! And yet she would almost choose it so! for, could she be an angel, she would wish you to be something far *higher—a god!*"

"Sweet enthusiast! moderate your aspirations, or the world and its people will disappoint you! Be not an idolater; worship only God, my Stella!"

Such was their meeting!

Yet, occasionally, throughout the interview, a sudden shadow, like the recurrence of a painful thought, would fall upon her bright face, and then pass as it came.

They were engaged, and within a few days the marriage was announced to take place on the first of May.

But it was observed by the nearest friends of the bride that from the day of her betrothal her spirits had been marked by the strangest fluctuations. Sometimes with her beautiful dark face illumined with a deep, still, almost religious joy, she moved about, as it were, on "winged feet," or sat brooding in a happy trance. At other times she fell into deep gloom and anxiety, as inexplicable as it was alarming to her friends, who greatly feared her relapse into the deep melancholy that had so long overshadowed her, and that they had grown to dread as a serious constitutional malady. But they hoped everything from her approaching marriage with the man she loved. Lord Montressor observed with the deepest interest the uncertain moods of his betrothed; but with the high-toned sentiments that distinguished him, refrained from inquiring, and awaited her voluntary revelations.

At last the first of May, the marriage day, upon which I have presented the parties to the reader, arrived, and all the haut ton, as I said, were gathered at the Hall or at the Church to do honor to the solemnities.

And the expectant bride, in her bridal robe and veil, waited within her boudoir the arrival of the bridegroom whom she had summoned to a private interview before they should proceed to the church. She had not long to wait. He who quickly responded to her slightest inclination, immediately obeyed her call.

Yet when she heard his firm elastic step approaching,

"Now, God have mercy on me!" she prayed, and covered her face with her hands.

He entered, unannounced, and saying,

"My beautiful Stella! I am here, you perceive, by your commands!"

She dropped her hands, and revealing a face pale with misery, spoke in a thrilling, deep, impassioned tone—

"You are here by my *supplication*, my lord! I have no right to command."

"We will waive that! What is your will, my dearest Stella?"

"My *prayer*, my lord—is first, for your forgiveness."

"*Forgiveness!*—my Stella!"

"Ay! my dear lord! you see before you a penitent and a suppliant, who may soon be some thing far more wretched!"

"My Stella! what mean you?"

"Come to the window, Lord Montressor!" she said, rising and removing him. "Look out," she continued, putting aside the rose-colored hangings and revealing a view of the park below, alive with the restless multitude. "What are all these people waiting for, my lord?"

"What are they waiting for, my Stella?—for that, for which I also wait, with how much more impatience!" he answered, while a deep flush of love and joy, for an instant, supplanted the anxiety on his face.

"They wait to see a bride pass, where a bride may never go!" she said, in a solemn voice.

"Stella! great Heaven! what say you!" he exclaimed, gazing on her with profound astonishment.

"That the bride they expect is unworthy to stand before God's holy altar beside Lord Montressor!"

"Unworthy, Stella! You!"

"*Most unworthy*, my lord!" she said, dropping her arms, and dropping her head in an attitude of the deepest misery. "I should have made this confession long ago, Lord Montressor; but I have deceived you—I have deceived you!"

"In what respect Stella? My God! It cannot be! No, it cannot be! that while betrothed to me, you do not love me!"

"*Not love you! Oh! my dear lord!*" she murmured, in a voice of thrilling tenderness that carried conviction of her truth to his deepest heart.

"What mean you then, dearest one? if indeed you return my deep love."

"Oh! I do, I do, Montressor; whatever happens, wherever you go, take that assurance with you! I love you, my lord! shall ever love you, even though even after what I shall have told you, you repulse and hate me, and go to our friends and say—'That woman whom I was about to wed, is but a painted sepulchre, whom I have proved, and whom I now reject'—and so leave me to the scorn of men, still I say—ever shall say—I love you, Lord Montressor! I love you, and the consciousness of being unworthy of your love is the bitterest element in my punishment," she said, in a voice of such profound misery, that Lord Montressor could scarcely continue to believe her agitation unfounded or exaggerated.

He dropped upon a seat, and sitting still and white as a carved image of stone, gazed upon her, waiting her further communications.

The above is all of this beautiful and highly interesting story that will be published in our columns. We give this as a sample. The continuation of it can be found only in the New-York Ledger, the great family weekly paper, for which the most popular writers in the country contribute, and which can be found at all the stores throughout the city and country, where papers are sold. Remember to ask for the New-York Ledger of May 30, and in it you will get the continuation of the story from where it leaves off here. If you cannot get a copy at any news office, the publisher of the Ledger will mail you a copy on receipt of five cents. Fanny Fern writes only for the New-York Ledger; Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., writes only for it; Emerson Bennett writes only for it; and nearly all the eminent writers in the country, such as Mrs. Sigourney, Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth and Alice Carey, contribute regularly to its columns. Mrs. Southworth will write for no other paper hereafter. Geo. D. Prentice, Esq., of the Louisville Journal, prepares the Wit and Humor Department in the Ledger. It is mailed to subscribers at $2 a year, or two copies for $3. Address Robert Bonner, publisher, No. 44 Ann-st., New-York. It is the handsomest and best family paper in the country elegantly illustrated, and characterized by a high moral tone.

MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S NEW STORY IN THE NEW-YORK LEDGER, now ready and for sale at all the News Offices.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,
AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY, NO. 408 BROADWAY, next Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, imported expressly for this spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

BOYS' CLOTHING.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO. have now ready a very large assortment of Summer Clothing for boys that are fitting out for school. The variety and style of their stock, which has been unequaled in years past, is now better than ever. Parents who have never examined our goods will do well to do so before making their purchases.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway, between Canal and Grand sts.

ROGERS' BAZAAR OF FANCY GOODS AND TOYS, 489 Broadway. Go there to obtain your Gifts and Presents, both useful and ornamental, as a greater variety is to be found than at any other place in the City, consisting of beautiful Workboxes, Dressing Cases, Pens, Games, &c., all at the lowest price of importation.

IF YOUR HAIR IS GRAY,
Use Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative.
If your hair is falling,
Use Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative.
If you are bald-headed,
Use Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative.
If you wish to preserve the color,
Use Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative.
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Use Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative.
For it is beyond all question the best preparation ever made for the scalp and hair, and the only one sustained by the voluntary testimony of statesmen, divines, editors, judges on the bench, and more than 500,000 others in all parts of the world. Depôt No. 312 Broadway, and sold by every popular druggist in this City and throughout the country.

SIXTEEN REASONS WHY ALL SHOULD USE Prof. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE:
1. It will restore gray hair permanently to the original color.
2. It will make it grow on bald heads.
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9. It will remove all tan and freckles.
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11. It will make the old appear young again.
12. It will preserve the appearance of youth.
13. It will preserve the color of hair to old age.
14. It will always fasten it and stop its falling.
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LYON'S KATHAIRON is pronounced by all to be beyond question the finest preparation for the Hair ever made. Sold by all dealers everywhere for 25 cents per bottle. BEATH, WYNKOOP & CO., Proprietors, and Manufacturers of Perfumery of all kinds, No. 62 Liberty-st., New-York.

GEO. F. PETERSON,
of the late firm of PETERSON & HUMPHREY, will continue in the Carpet business, in the firm of
E. A. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 70 Canal-st.
We would invite the attention of our friends and the public to our rich Brussels Carpeting, 3s. to 10s. per yard. Rich Velvet Carpetings, 12s. to 16s. per yard. And all the latest patterns of John Crossly & Sons. Oil-cloths of every description at the lowest cash prices.

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"COSTAR'S" Rat Roach, &c., EXTERMINATOR,
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Beautiful Brussels, 3l.
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The subscribers, grateful for past favors and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depôt by opening an extensive ware and salesroom on Broadway, of No. 265, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults, Hall's patent powder-proof locks for Banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation Bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

THE GREAT TEA SET.
Our silver-plated tea set, 6 pieces, at $90, continues to be without rival. Various efforts have been made to equal it, but thus far without success. The same may be said of our silver-plated caster, at $4 75, and cake basket, at $6. Read our advertisement in the Dry Goods column of this paper.
W. J. P. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

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The topic most discussed at the present time is the great bargains offering by Messrs. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Bowery. They give a white dinner set for $16, a white toilet set for $5, a dozen of silver-plated table spoons for $2 75, and a dozen of cut-glass goblets for $1 75. See a further list in the dry goods column of this paper.

IT IS TRUE.
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1857—OUR LATE STYLE OF SPRING AND SUMMER Garments are now ready, and on sale, the most of these are from fabrics imported by and confined to us, and got up with great taste. It will be to the interest of our friends to make an early selection. The stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings in our Custom Room is the largest and most elegant ever exposed in this City.
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FURNISHING GOODS.—We offer a large and superior stock of every description of Shirts, Gloves and Under-Garments for Spring and Summer Wear. Special attention is now paid to the manufacture of Shirts of the newest styles, either ready made or made to order, and at moderate prices.
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Warren-sts.

WAKEFIELD.—THE MEMBERS OF INDUSTRIAL Home Association, No. 3, who have not paid in full for their lots, are hereby notified that all lots not paid for on or before the 14th of May, will be sold at auction at No. 153 Bowery, on the evening of that day, at 8 o'clock. The Purchasing Trustee will be at No. 153 Bowery on each THURSDAY EVENING, from 7 to 9 o'clock, until that time, to dispose of surplus property, and receive money.
CORNS. A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—IN BUYING such an article as a sewing machine the truest economy is to buy the best. They who purchase SINGER'S machines always get what they want, and use them with satisfaction and profit; while they who buy any of the cheaper and inferior machines in the market are sure to suffer disappointment, vexation and loss.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 323 Broadway.

CARPETING.—ROYAL VELVET, 10s. TO 12s. Tapestry Brussels, 7s. 6d., to 9s.; Tapestry Ingrain 3s. to 3s. 6d.; oil cloths, 8 yards wide, for rooms or halls, from 8s. to 10s. the yard. Also, 1,000 pieces Common Ingrain Carpeting from auction, from 2s. to 2s. 6d. the yard; Gold Window Shades, Canton Matting, &c.
J. HYATT, No. 216 Bowery,
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CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW-SHADES AT WHOLESALE.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 261 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., have a full and choice stock of Brocatelle, Satin De Laines, Worsted Damasks, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices, Gimps, &c., which are offered at the lowest prices. WINDOW SHADES.—Our stock of Window Shades is the largest in New York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer those goods less than other houses. We invite the attention of close buyers.

LOVETT'S WAHPENE, AN INDIAN VEGETABLE extract, the only preparation that will restore gray hair to its original color and cure baldness, removes scurf and dandruff. We sell to customers at wholesale price, $6 per dozen. No agents. Office No. 85 Bleecker-st.

PARIS BOOTS AND SHOES PER "ASIA."—From the celebrated manufacture of "Mêlle," Paris. Suitable for present season. Also a large assortment of our own manufacture. EUGENE FERRIS & SON, bootmakers, No. 63 Nassau-st., below John.

HILL, INIMITABLE CUTTER OF HAIR AND whiskers, hair dye, 4 shillings a box, black or brown, the best in use, as it does not change color or rub off, and is perfectly natural in appearance, at No. 1 Barclay-st., and all druggists. Also, Infallible Unguent.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-proof Defiance Locks and Cross-bars. Depôt, No. 128 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

TRUSSES.—(MARSH & CO., REMOVED TO NO. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.—Only Prize Medal Awarded to MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of All Nations at the Crystal Palace, for their new Patent Medical Cure Truss. Reference to any physician—Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochan. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Smiles many a long bright sunny day,
When Heaven puts on the blue of May.
LADIES, IF YOU WISH FOR YOURSELVES OR family, rather home and others, all the fashionable dry good articles at most rate prices, patronize
J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 124 Canal-st.

MARRIED.

KENNELLY—LAWRENCE.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 19, at the residence of the bride's father, No. 41 East 22d-st., Rev. WILLIAM KENNELLY to Miss ANNA LAWRENCE, all of this City.

BROOKS—HAYS.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 19, at the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Dr. Adams, GEO. D. BROOKS, of Petersham, Mass., to ELLEN HAYES, daughter of Horace Hays, Esq., of this City.

THOMPSON—HUGHES.—In Chicago, on Tuesday, May 12, by Rev. J. K. Campbell, Mr. BENJAMIN THOMPSON, Jr., of this City, to Miss HARRIET HUGHES, of Jersey City.

CROSS—THOMPSON.—In Hammondsburg, Genesee Co., N. Y., on Wednesday, May 6, by Rev. Mr. Hopkins, ALFRED F. CROSS, of Brooklyn, to Miss HANNAH ARMILA THOMPSON, of the former place.

FULLERTON—BIRKS.—In Chicago, on Thursday evening, May 14, at St. James' Church, by Rev. Dr. Cheever, ALEXANDER N. FULLERTON, Esq., and Mrs. JANE ELIZABETH BIRKS, daughter of John Richardson, Esq., England, both of Chicago, Ill.

DIED.

BENJAMIN.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, May 20, CHARLES MANWARING, only child of H. G. and S. A. M. Benjamin, aged 1 year, 3 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 107 Avenue B, near Tompkins-square.

BININGER.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, May 19, LOUISA, only daughter of Andrew G. and Margaret E. Bininger, in the 13th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. D. B. Dash, No. 70 East 23d-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at half-past 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

TUFTS.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 20, at 1 A. M., of convulsions, HERMAN GEORGE, youngest son of J. M. and M. E. Tufts, aged 10 months and 18 days.

The friends of the family, members of the New-York Lodge, No. 220, F. and A. M., and of Orient Lodge, No. 69, I. O. O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his parents, No. 6 Lexington-av., this day, (Thursday,) at 4 o'clock P. M.

ROWAN.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 19, THOMAS F. ROWAN, in the 30th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the deceased are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 81 Rivington-st., this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Hoboken for interment.

VARNUM.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 20, SUSAN M., wife of Joseph B. Varnum, Jr., in the 32d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, on Friday, 22d inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 21 Washington-square.

CHAMBERLIN.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 19, DELIA CAR CHAMBERLIN, late wife of WM. S. Chamberlin.

Her funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 77 Robinson-st., on Thursday, the 21st, at 2½ o'clock P. M. Her friends, and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation.

NIXON.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 20, ANN NIXON, widow, of Nicholas Nixon, in the 72d year of her age.

The friends of the family, and those of her sister, Mrs. Osborn, and the members of the Crescent st. Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, 22d inst., from her late residence, No. 49 Bowery-st.

KNAPP.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 20, of consumption, HELEN MARIA, eldest daughter of the late Henry A. Knapp, in the 26th year of her age, and Principal of Primary Department of Ward School No. 38.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 68 East 10th-st., on Friday, 22d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

☞ Hartford and New-Haven papers please copy.

WOOLSEY.—In Dubuque, Iowa, on Wednesday, May 20, at his residence, WILLIAM WALTON WOOLSEY, M. D., son of the late William C. Woolsey, of this City, aged 34 years.

IN A FEW DAYS
A NEW NOVEL.
BY MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS,
Entitled the
HEIRESS OF GREENHURST:
AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY.
It will be published uniformly with "Fashion and Famine" and "The Old Homestead," in one volume, 12mo. Price $1 25.
The attention of the trade is respectfully solicited to this announcement, and their orders requested, as no copies will be sent without express command.
The great popularity of Mrs. Stephens' previous novels abundantly vouches for a large sale of the above volume.
EDWARD STEPHENS, Publisher,
No. 126 Nassau-st., New-York.

LOW'S BROWN WINDSOR SOAP.
CAUTION TO DEALERS.
AS THE PROPRIETORS ARE IN POSSESSION of the names of houses selling a counterfeit of the above being a close imitation of their label, with the signatures of Robt. Low & Son, but a very inferior soap, having no qualities either for washing or perfume like the genuine, they are proceeding with actions, through their Attorney, against every house so offending.
LOW'S SOAPS can be obtained, genuine, of
FRANCIS TOMES & SONS,
No. 6 Maiden-lane, New-York.

EARLS, BARTHOLOMEW & CO.,
No. 166 Greenwich-st.,
Wholesale Dealers in first quality
Mackerel, Fine old Cheese,
Codfish, Butter,
Salmon, Lard,
Bluefish, Pork,
Herring, Hams,
Shad, Shoulders,
Salt, Beef, &c.

WINDOW SHADES.
LACE CURTAINS
CORNICES. DAMASKS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
MICHEL, ELTING & MASON,
No. 345 Broadway, New-York.

OXYGENATED BITTERS.—THIS MEDICINE is a scientific remedy for Dyspepsia in all its forms. When taken according to directions, it gives immediate relief, and, in most cases, effects a permanent cure.

WIGS! HAIR-DYE!! WIGS!!!
BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements peculiar to themselves. They are lighter and cooler, and fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying the famous dye. Sold at BATCHELOR'S, 16 Bond-st.

BUILDING SAND.
Fine quality of sand for building purposes can be had from Brick Church plot, by carting it away. Apply on the ground.

MOUNT PROSPECT WATER CURE, BINGHAMTON, BROOME CO., N. Y.—Invalids and others desiring a place to pass a summer pleasantly, will find no more beautiful or healthy location than this offers. It is intended that no similar establishment shall present greater facilities for a cure, or receive more thorough attention in every department. For circulars address the physician. J. H. NORTH, M. D.

PORTRAITS OF McKIM, THE MURDERER, J. P. Jr. and Norcross, the victim, in the NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE, ready to-day. Newsmen may have it. Subscription $2 per annum; six months, $1. Address R. A. SEYMOUR, Editor *National Police Gazette*, New-York City.

BOURBON WHISKY FLAVORING AND Essences; London cordial gin; Cognac brandy flavoring; extract oil; coloring for port wine; oils, almonds, cinnamon, caraway, juniper, geranium, bergamot, lemon, cloves, chemicals for glassblowers, fireworkers, photographers, parent metals. For sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 142 Maiden-lane.

LOOK OUT FOR THE POLICE GAZETTE this week, now ready. All news-agents have it. $2 per annum; $1 six months. Address R. A. SEYMOUR, Editor and Proprietor, New-York City.

WAKEFIELD.—THE AUCTION SALE OF THE lots of delinquent members of Industrial Home Association No. 3, in Wakefield, advertised to take place May 14, was postponed to THURSDAY EVENING, May 21. The sale will be at No. 153 Bowery, commencing at 8 o'clock.
CORNELIUS A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE, VOL. 12, No. 20, this day ready. News-agents have it everywhere. Subscription $2 per annum; six months, $1. Address R. A. SEYMOUR, Editor and Proprietor *National Police Gazette*, New-York City.

ICE.—2,000 TONS CATSKILL CREEK ICE OF purest quality, in house adjoining the Creek house of the New-York Ice Company, for sale low. The house is easily approached by barges of three or four hundred tons burthen.
FRED. COOK, Catskill.

EXTRAORDINARY DEVELOPMENTS IN the NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE of this week. Out to-day. All news-agents have it. Subscription $2 per annum; six months, $1. Address R. A. SEYMOUR, Editor and Proprietor, New-York City.

JUST RECEIVED—AT LAVINE'S NEW MILLINERY establishment, No 301 Canal-st., two doors from Thompson-

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets.......50 cents
THURSDAY EVENING, May 21.
A GREAT BALL BY THE WONDERFUL RAVELS.
Last appearance but two of the great Terpsichorean artist,
Mlle. THERESA ROBERT,
previous to her departure for Europe.
L. ESPINOSA, the greatest living comic dancer.
ANTOINE. JEROME.
MARZETTI as the Ape.
Mme. MARZETTI. LINA WINDEL.
The comic interlude, LA FETE CHAMPETRE, with the beautiful
EXERCISES ON THE DOUBLE TIGHT ROPE.
Grand ballet, KATEY, THE VIVANDIERE.
JOCKO, THE INTELLIGENT APE.
Pongo.......Marzetti | Albino.......Antoine
FRIDAY—The Wonderful Ravels and Double Company.
GREAT NOVELTY AND ATTRACTIONS.
The celebrated ZANFRETTA FAMILY have arrived in the Arago and will shortly appear.
Special Notice.—The public is respectfully informed that in consequence of the great popularity and numerous applications from families and schools for the continuance of the Saturday afternoon Juvenile Performances, the Wonderful Ravels have been induced to consent to give one every Saturday afternoon, commencing at 3 o'clock, and relinquish the performance in the evening of these days.
Next Grand Juvenile Afternoon performance Saturday, May 23.
Niblo's Garden may be engaged for first class performances on Saturday evenings. For terms apply at the box office from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M. daily.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
THURSDAY, May 21.
Second subscription concert and last appearance of
Mme. CORA DE WILHORST,
previous to her departure for Europe on the 30th instant.
Miss Gillie, (distinguished amateur,) Mr. Morelli, Mr. Rivarde, Mr. Gasparoni, Mr. Mancusi, Mr. Millet, have volunteered.
Tickets, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. To be had at BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway, and at the door on the evening of the Concert.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
THURSDAY, May 21.
MR. WALLACK
as Jaques, in Shakespeare's beautiful pastoral play of
AS YOU LIKE IT.
Orlando, Mr. Lester; Touchstone, Mr. Walcot; Rosalind, Mrs. Hoey.
With the capital farce,
I'LL TELL YOUR WIFE.
To-morrow—THE SCHOLAR and THE LITTLE TREASURE.
Saturday—DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN, and, first time, a new comedy, adapted from the French, expressly for this theatre, entitled
THE RIGHTS OF MAN.
The cast includes the whole strength of the company.
Box book open three days in advance.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—BROADWAY.
SIXTEENTH NIGHT
of the eminently successful young American actor
EDWIN BOOTH,
who will repeat his great personation of
CARDINAL RICHELIEU.
Cardinal Richelieu.......Edwin Booth
Supported by Messrs. Fisher, Barrett, Mark Smith, Morton, and Sara Stevens.
El Torado.......Mlle. Ducy Barre and Mr. Geo. Smith
THE RULES OF THE HOUSE.
FRIDAY—Benefit of EDWIN BOOTH.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS—NEW HALL, No. 585 Broadway.
Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, May 18, 19 and 20, will be produced, by special request, the opera of
TROVATORE.
And on Thursday and Friday, May 21 and 22, the opera of
LUCREZIA BORGIA;
with the
MISSISSIPPI STEAMERS and MISSISSIPPI NIGGERS.
On Saturday, May 23, there will be no performance, in consequence of the great preparation for the production of
ALADDIN;
Or, "THE WONDERFUL LAMP."
It will be produced on Monday, May 25, with entirely new and correct Chinese Scenery, Dresses and Appointments, National Characteristic Novelties, never yet produced upon the stage; the whole at a cost of upwards of SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.

GRAND NIGHT ON SCOTTISH SONG—BY DESIRE—FRIDAY EVENING, May 22, at City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway, MR. CRAWFORD, Scottish Vocalist from Europe, will, at the request of a number of ladies and gentlemen, give another entertainment on Scottish song, and on this occasion will appear in full Highland costume and sing "Draw the Sword, Scotland." Pianist, Mr. Eddy, Jr. Tickets—Reserved, 50 cents; body of the Hall, 25 cents, to be had at HALL & SON'S music store, Broadway. Doors open at 7½, to commence at 8 o'clock.

CONCERT.—THE CHILDREN OF PLYMOUTH Church Sabbath School, under the direction of H. E. Matthews, assisted by Miss Tingle, Prof. A. Sedgwick, and Son, and Prof. Von Nordroff, who have kindly volunteered their services, will give a Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music at the Plymouth Church, on THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, May 21, the avails of which are to assist one of their number, Master BENJ. P. MALLATRATT, in obtaining a musical education in Europe. Tickets 25 cents. Concert will commence at 8 o'clock.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle and Parquet, 25 cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes $5. Doors open at 7; curtain will rise at 7½ o'clock. THIS EVENING, May 21, the entertainments will commence with
THE WILD KNIGHT.
After which will be presented the pantomime of
ASPHODEL.
The whole to conclude with the comic drama of
LOVE IN LIVERY.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—THIRD week and continued triumph of the entirely new, extremely beautiful, deeply affecting dramatic picture of Fugitive Slave Life in the North, entitled NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD, and to be performed THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Two excellent farces THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. The Living Serpents, Happy Family, &c. Admission 25 cents; Children under 10, 12½ cents.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE Thirty-second Annual Exhibition of the National Academy is now open daily, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., at No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st. The collection is formed exclusively of original Pictures and Sculptures by Living Artists, which have never before been exhibited in this City. Admission 25 cents; season tickets 50 cents.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Cor. Sec'y N. A.

ITALIAN OPERA.—CARD.—MR. BRIGNOLI having seen it stated in this morning's papers that he will sing TO-NIGHT in LUCIA DE LAMMERMOOR, begs to inform the public first that he has made no arrangements to that effect with Mr. MORELLI; secondly, that his health makes it totally impossible for him to sing this evening.

MISS JULIA IRVING, THE WELL KNOWN American juvenile actress, is now in this City negotiating for the Summer, Fall and Winter seasons. Managers who wish to secure her services will please address Miss IRVING, office of the *Daily Times*.

HENRY GEBHARD'S LAST GRAND Complimentary Exhibition of Gymnastics and Fencing will take place on THURSDAY, May 21, at 8 o'clock, at his Gymnasium and Fencing Academy, Academy Hall, No. 663 Broadway. Tickets 25 cents.

THE DUSSELDORF GALLERY IS OPEN over the hall of Dr. Chapin's Church, No. 548 Broadway—its old location, from 10 o'clock A. M. until 10 o'clock P. M. Admission 25 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET FOR OPERAS, Concerts, Balls, Lectures and similar respectable purposes. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, No. 9 South-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

HEAD-QUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, NEW-YORK CITIZEN VOLUNTEERS.
SPECIAL ORDER NO. 10.—The officers of the First Division are notified to attend a meeting at the National Hall (Canal-st.) on FRIDAY, May 22 at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will be transacted. By order,
WM. WILSON, Major General Comdg First Division N. Y. C. V.
CHAS. W. KRUGER, Asst. Adjt. Gen.

NINTH WARD.—THE REGULAR MONTHLY meeting of the IXth Ward Republican Association will be held at the Bleecker Buildings, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, May 21, at 7½ o'clock.
By order. JOHN KEYSER, President.
N. D. THAYER, Secretary.

LECTURES.

JOHN B. GOUGH WILL DELIVER AN ADDRESS on FRIDAY EVENING, 22d inst., in the M. E. Church in Allen-st. (near Rivington,) on the occasion of the Anniversary of Franklin Union, No. 1, D. of T., under the jurisdiction of the G. Union. Hon. JAMES HARPER will preside. Those who desire to hear Mr. GOUGH before he leaves for Europe should embrace this opportunity. Tickets for admission 25 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock; exercise to commence at 7¾.

FREE LECTURE.—DR. S. S. FITCH WILL deliver the third lecture of his Spring course at Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, on FRIDAY EVENING, May 22. Subject—*True Method of Curing Disease*. Commencing at 8 o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE CORNER STONE OF THE SECOND Presbyterian Church, Jersey City, will be laid THIS AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock, in South 6th-st., near Jersey-av. Addresses by WM. E. DODGE, Esq., and Hon. WM. JESSUP, of Pennsylvania; with other services by eminent clergymen. Friends of church erection are cordially invited to come and see what we are doing in that behalf. Omnibuses run from the ferry to the ground.

BANNER PRESENTATION.—BROOKLYN.—The Sabbath School of the Pacific M. E. Church will be presented with a Banner on FRIDAY EVENING, May 22, 1857. Addresses will be made by Rev. Dr. KENNADAY, pastor of the church, and others. Former members of the school and church are invited to be present. Exercises commence at 7½ o'clock.

THURSDAY, THE 21ST INST., BEING Ascension Day, there will be full morning service, a sermon, and the Holy Communion, in Trinity Church, at 10½ o'clock.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES FOR PRESERVING vision, suiting for life and needing no change. Invented, patented and sold only by Professor FRANKS, Optician to the New-York Eye Hospital, and Lecturer on the Eye, No. 3 Park-row. Dr. FRANKS intends visiting professionally the principal cities of the Eastern States.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO COMPETENT girls, in City or country, one as cook in all its branches; makes pastry, soups, fancy dishes, and part of the washing and ironing; wages $8 to $9. Her niece is a good smart chambermaid, does part of the washing, is fond of children, washes for the nursery, is willing and competent, and will cook if required. She will go separate if required. Wages $6. Call at No. No. 213 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl, as waitress, or as chambermaid and very fine washer and ironer. Would like to get into a family where all the help are Protestants. Will not go in the country for the Summer. Has good reference. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, from 10 until 3 o'clock, at the house of her present employer, No. 19 West 19th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE, steady and sober man, with unexceptionable references as to character and qualification, the situation as waiter in a private family. *Has no objection to go to the country*, or to travel with a family. Can be seen for two days. Address P. L., *Times* Office, or at No. 64 West 18th-st.

WANTED—AS WAITER IN A PRIVATE FAMILY by a man without encumbrance, and understands his business, and has good City reference. Can address No. 849 Broadway, corner 13th-st., in the harness makers' store.

WANTED—A FRENCH WOMAN AS CHILDREN'S nurse, and seamstress. Must understand hair-dressing and be every way competent. City references required. Apply at No. 53 10th-st., a few doors west of 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, by a young woman who perfectly understands her business, in a small private family. The very best reference can be given. Call at No. 471 6th-av., in the store, between 28th and 29th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as chambermaid and laundress, or to do the housework of a private family, with good recommendations. No objections to the country. Call at No. 369 1st-av., 1st floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as waiter and chambermaid, or would go as nurse, and take charge of a baby from its infancy. Has the best of City references. Call, or address No. 30 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as good plain cook, first-rate washer and ironer, in a private family. Good reference. Call at No. 77 West 19th-st., front basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON EMployment as seamstress. Can do all kinds of plain sewing. Would go out by the day or week to private families. Apply at No. 412 3d-av., 1st floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and laundress, by a person who can come highly recommended from her last place. Apply at the Druggist's, corner of 17th-st. and 4th-av.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl with good City reference, for housework or chamberwork. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 217 Bowery.

WASHING.—A FEW GENTLEMEN'S OR FAMILIES washing can be done by a respectable woman at her own residence, or would go out to wash and iron or cook, by the day or month. Call at No. 132 Chrystie-st., back room, first floor.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD ARCHITECTURAL draftsman, who can take charge of the office business, and make designs for public and private buildings. A salary of from $1,000 to $1,200 will be paid yearly to a competent person. No others need apply. Address THOS. WALSH, Architect and Superintendent of the new Custom House, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, OR middle-aged man, who is very energetic, as salesman and head clerk in a fancy hardware and house-furnishing store. Testimonials of character, &c., will be required. Address, in handwriting of applicant, with references, G. B. & CO., Office of this paper.

WANTED.—A SMART AND TIDY GIRL, WELL recommended, can have a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, by applying, after 10 o'clock, at No. 282 West 22d-st.

WANTED—A LADY'S MAID, A NATIVE OF France, who thoroughly understands her business and has good recommendations. Apply between 9 and 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 29 Union-square.

TO PRINTERS.—WANTED—IN A BOOK AND job printing office, a competent Proof-reader. He must be a good, practical printer, familiar with job reading, and willing to assist in other work if required. A young or middle-aged man preferred. A steady place for the right man. Address PRINTER, *Times* Office.

COMPOSITORS.—SEVERAL COMPOSITORS wanted THIS MORNING. Good, steady work for the best hands. Apply to BAKER & GODWIN, *Tribune* Buildings. Also, a young man to assist in making up, &c.

WE HAVE THE VERY BEST SITUATIONS of all kinds in private families, hotels and boarding-houses. City and country girls will be supplied with situations 3 months for 50 cents. Also, farmers, gardeners, *waiters wanted*. Apply at No. 14 Sixth-avenue, or No. 145 Bowery. C. MASON.

PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY'S office for the encouragement of faithful domestic servants, No. 8 6th-av., late Carmine-st. There are now some excellent cooks, laundresses, girls for housework, &c. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY IS DESIROUS of letting one or two rooms, with or without board, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; the house has all the modern improvements; located conveniently to the cars or stages. Address A. B., at No. 55 West 26th-st., near 6th-av. References exchanged.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—THE subscriber is prepared to receive applications from families for board in his large farm mansion, which offers unsurpassed conveniences for the comfort of families. Ample accommodations for horses and carriages. A note addressed to the subscriber, Glen Cove, L. I., will receive immediate attention. CHARLES UNDERHILL.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—BEtween Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. A private family offer to a single gentleman, a large, airy room, with breakfast and tea, and the comforts of a pleasant home. The house is delightfully situated; has every modern convenience. The most satisfactory references are required. Address Box No. 3,071 New-York Post-Office.

BOARD.—TWO GENTLEMEN WISHING TO room together, can be accommodated with a front room and bed room, in a small private family, either with or without partial board. Location in 13th-st., near 6th-av. The house has all the modern improvements. Address Box No. 1,493 Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board, by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. Reference required.

BOARD ON MURRAY HILL.—TWO YOUNG men of good habits and character can be accommodated with breakfast and tea in a private family in 35th-st., a very desirable location. Apply by note to H. S., at this office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, and two single gentlemen, can find pleasant rooms, with board, at No. 100 Hicks-st. References exchanged.

BOARD AT WILLIAMSBURGH—CAN BE obtained at No. 15 Dunham-place, one minute's walk from Peck-slip and Division-st. ferries.

COUNTRY BOARD AT BATH, LONG ISLAND.—The subscriber is prepared to accommodate a few families, or single persons, with board at his residence, at Bath. The rooms are large and airy; the location is healthy, convenient, and easy of access, being only four miles from the termination of the Brooklyn City Railroad at Greenwood Cemetery. Gentlemen doing business in the City can go and return daily, either by stage or private conveyance. STEDMAN WRIGHT.

A YOUNG PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, single gentleman, desires apartments on 5th-av., or on 14th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., or in the neighborhood of 5th-av., near its junction with Broadway, or on Madison av., or between 5th and Madison avs. Either furnished or unfurnished will answer, provided the location suits. Best references given and required. Address, with description of apartments, INCONNU, *Times* office.

A RARE CITY SUMMER RESIDENCE—Made so by deep yards and commodious balconies, is offered by a private family to gentlemen who dine down town. Perhaps terms might be agreed upon to accommodate a gentleman and his lady. Location unusually accessible. Inquire at No. 158 West 11th-st.

HO FOR THE COUNTRY!—NOW IS THE time, if you wish to obtain genteel boarders for the country. We are daily having more applications than we can accommodate. Parties wishing their rooms occupied should apply immediately at the Boarders' Exchange, No. 346 Broadway. SMITH & BOYD.

TO LET—TO ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN, A parlor and bedroom, either furnished or unfurnished—without meals—in a private family where there are no boarders—within three blocks of St. Nicholas or Metropolitan Hotel. Address COOPER, Broadway Post-Office.

ROOMS TO LET TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN.—Two bedrooms and two parlors on second floor, in a respectable house in Prince-st., west of Broadway, to let by the month; has gas and pantries. Inquire at the Oyster Bay House, No. 583 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR GENtleman, wife, four children and servant, within one hour's distance from New-York. Address M., Box No. 4,575 Post-Office.

72 FOURTH-STREET.—A PLEASANT ROOM on the second floor to let to one or two single gentlemen, with or without partial board. Convenient to three stage routes and the 6th and 8th av. Railroads.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT ONE or two suites of rooms, with a private table, if desired, at No. 55 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. Best of reference required.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, MAY be obtained at 286 Hicks-st., near South and Wall-st. ferries, Brooklyn.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED APARTments, with or without board, at No. 23 East 20th-st.

TRY THE DELICIOUS WINES OF HUNGARY.—They won the Prize Medal at the Paris *Exposition Universelle*, as the best wines in Europe. Imported solely by FREUND & GROSSINGER, No. 106 Water-st., N. Y., and sold to the trade and consumers, at from $3 75 to $36 per case. Price-lists sent free by post.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, N. Y.
Three miles from Hudson.
Board and Tuition, $113 a year.
Male and Female.
G. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

SCHOOL—FARM—HOME.—THE ATTENtion of parents having sons or daughters to educate is invited to the Ashland Collegiate Institution in which these are combined. This institution is on the Catskill Mountains, in the town of Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y. Students received at any time. For circulars with full particulars, apply to EDWARD GOODENOUGH, No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York; EDWARD GRAY, Bath, Brooklyn; WM. MORGAN, Esq., Williamsburg, or to the principals.

BOOK-KEEPING.—GENTLEMEN CONVERSANT with the details of accounts may attain at FOSTER'S Mercantile College, No. 346 Broadway, a masterly knowledge of double entry in the short space of one week. *Office hours 8 to 12 A. M., 2 to 5 P. M., and 7 to 9 P. M.* Private lessons in writing and arithmetic as usual. Now ready, "Foster's Double Entry Elucidated," sixth edition. $2.

ASHLAND HALL—A FAMILY BOARDING School for Boys, West Bloomfield, Essex County, N. J., 14 miles from New-York. Access direct by railroad six times daily. Number limited at about thirty. No day-scholars taken. Sessions of 5 months each, commencing respectively first Tuesday of May and November. Terms, $100 the session. Particulars on application by mail to DAVID A. FRAME.

PROFESSOR L. A. BENJAMIN WILL ORganise new Classes for the Violin and Flute, at his rooms, No. 288 Bowery, on FRIDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Also, a class for boys on SATURDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock. Public classes, $1 50; Private, $3. Private Rudimental Singing School on SATURDAYS for children, at 10½; $1 per quarter.

THE PAVILION FAMILY SCHOOL, HARTFORD, CONN.—REV. I. BIRD AND J. BIRD, B. A., PRINCIPALS.—This is strictly a family school, finely situated in the suburbs of the City. Number limited to 20. Circulars with S. P. WILLIAMS, Esq., No. 4 Maiden-lane. Other references: H. E. DURHAM, F. HOWE, Esqs., New-York; I. W. JONES, Esq., Brooklyn.

$5—PENMANSHIP, BOOK-KEEPING, &c.—DOLBEAR'S system of hand training. No. 609 Broadway, removes stiffness or trembling from any hand, and makes better business writers in ten lessons than the old systems do in ten months. Three $5 seats for writing vacant. One $10 seat for book-keeping vacant. Apply early for cheap seats.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY—TWO HOURS ride from Albany, on the Central Railroad. Male and female. Charges for board and tuition in common English, $110 per year. Summer term of twenty-two weeks opens May 4. Address Rev. J. E. LATIMER, A. M., Fort Plain, N. Y.

PAULDING INSTITUTE—A SELECT BOARDing school for Boys at Tarrytown, Westchester County, N. Y.—WM. G. WESTON, M. A., Principal. Summer term will commence on Monday, May 4. Circulars at CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH'S, No. 3 Park-row, and T. N. STANFORD'S, No. 637 Broadway.

THE SUMMER TERM OF THE MISSES McFARLAND'S School will commence May 11, under new and improved arrangements, at No. 300 Pacific-st., near Powers-st.

THE MISSES ROHR RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they have removed their Boarding and Day School to No. 23 West 33d-st., near 5th-av.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES AN engagement as teacher of the English branches, French and music. Would give instruction to a limited number of children residing in the City or country. Satisfactory references as to abilities can be furnished. Address, for one week, H. B., No. 231 West 28th-st., first house east of 9th-av.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY WHO has for many years been accustomed to tuition, wishes for an engagement in a private family. In addition to a thorough English education, she teaches the rudiments of music, French and drawing. References exchanged. Address S. N. H., Brooklyn Post-Office.

GOVERNESS.—A LADY QUALIFIED TO TEACH Music and the English Branches, wishes a situation as Resident Governess in a private family. References given and required. Address TEACHER, Box No. 349, Post-Office.

HOTELS.

CLINTON-PLACE HOTEL, BROADWAY, CORNER OF EIGHTH-STREET.—The location of this Hotel is central and unsurpassed in the attractions it offers both to the traveler and the resident. The suites of rooms for families, and its single rooms, are spacious, well lighted, and ventilated, and furnished with reference both to elegance and comfort.

In all the internal regulations of the house it will be the constant purpose of the proprietors to secure to their guests that attention which their wishes shall indicate, and to have it rendered in that prompt but quiet and delicate manner which adds so essentially to its value.

The table will be served on both the European and American plan, and will be richly supplied with all the *substantials and delicacies* which the market affords. Single rooms from fifty cents to one dollar per day.
WINANT & CO.

N. B.—Mr. SIDNEY KOFMAN may now be found by his friends at the above Hotel, where he will be happy to greet them.

STERLING HOUSE, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—M. H. WILSON, Proprietor.—This well known and spacious hotel is prepared for the reception of visitors for the Summer. It is conveniently located, and its accommodations may be well compared with those of any establishment in this vicinity. Families from the city, &c., will find airy, desirable rooms, with a first-class table, and no pains will be spared to sustain the reputation the house has already acquired.

ATLANTIC HOTEL, HOBOKEN, N. J.—Having undergone a thorough repairing and refurnishing, a couple more genteel families and single gentlemen will find agreeable rooms, with full board and free ferriage. Dinner hour 5½ P. M.
WM. L. HALL, Proprietor.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

JOHN GRAY,
(Late TAGGART & GRAY,)
DEALER IN
WOODEN WARE AND BROOMS,
Nos. 15 FULTON AND 209 FRONT-STS.,
NEW-YORK.
Where he has constantly on hand, and offers for sale,
PAINTED PAILS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, MATS, TWINES, CORDAGE, CEDAR TUBS, PAILS, PIGGINS, COOLERS, CHURNS, WILLOW CRADLES, WAGONS, CHAIRS AND BASKETS.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
JANES, BEEBE & CO., NO. 356 BROADWAY.
Every article of COOKING APPARATUS adapted to Beebe and other Kitchen Ranges, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, Kitchen Tables, Wooden and Tin Ware.
SILVER-PLATED GOODS, TEA-SETS, TRAYS, SPOONS, Forks and Knives, and a great variety of rich Casters, of the newest patterns, all of which are warranted to be of the best quality.
Tea-Trays, Britannia Ware and Ivory Table Cutlery, Hat-Racks and Chairs to match, Folding Iron Bedsteads, of our own Make. Mattresses of the best curled hair, husk and straw. JANES, BEEBE & CO., 356 Broadway, N.Y.

PROPOSALS.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER BRIDGE CO. AT ALBANY, May 13, 1857.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the Engineer's Office, in the Exchange Building in the City of Albany, until the 10th day of June next, for constructing the sub-structure, consisting of abutments, piers, embankments, &c., &c., for the Hudson River Bridge at Albany. The Company reserve the right to accept or reject any proposal, without regard to the terms. Satisfactory references must accompany the bids. Competent security for the fulfillment of the contract, and payment of laborers' wages, will be required on entering into contract. The work is of sufficient importance to deserve the attention of responsible contractors, and proposals from no others will be entertained. Plans and specifications of the work will be ready for inspection on and after the 25th inst., at this office, when full information will be given.
By order of the Board,
GEO. E. GRAY, Chief Engineer.

TO MASONS AND CARPENTERS.—SEALED proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, until WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of June, at 3 o'clock P. M., for repairs and alterations to Ward School No. 31, in Monroe-st., in the VIIth Ward, in accordance with plans and specifications on file in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education.
The masons' and carpenters' work may be estimated for separately or together, and the undersigned reserve the right of rejecting any or all of the estimates, if deemed for the public interest.
ABRAHAM DENIKE,
WM. M. TWEED,
WADE B. WORRAL,
Committee in behalf of the School Officers of the VIIth Ward.
Dated New-York, May 20, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.—April 20, 1857.
TAX-PAYERS, TAKE NOTICE.—NOTICE IS hereby given to all parties interested, that the Assessment Rolls of the several Wards of the City of New-York have been delivered to the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, and that the same will be open for review and correction, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 33 Chambers-st., (New Court House,) from the 20th day of May to the 25th day of June inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M.
Application for the correction of erroneous assessments must be made at the office of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments during the period above mentioned. All persons who neglect to make such application, (except by reason of sickness or absence from the City, during the entire period in which the books are open) will not be entitled to relief from the Board of Supervisors at any subsequent period.
J. W. ALLEN,
A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

ALSOPP'S TONIC PALE ALE.—FOR THE satisfaction as well as information of those accustomed to use ale, either medicinally or as a general beverage, the following testimonial, from Marshall Hall, M. D., F. R. S., an eminent English physician, is subjoined: "My confidence in the purity of your Pale Ale remains unshaken, and my opinion of its great value in a dietetic and remedial point of view is entirely confirmed by long time and experience." For sale at the wine vaults, No. 18 Wall-st., in hogsheads, kegs, or bottles. Samples can be seen on draught. G. E. MENDUM.

MODEL BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION Cushions, patented Feb. 19, 1856. Now acknowledged to be the best in use. Salerooms Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, next to Grace Church entrance, in

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

HOTEL PROPERTY FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER,
Proprietor of the Union House, in the city of Troy, having made arrangements to enter into other business, is desirous of selling the lease, furniture and fixtures of the above house. The house contains 100 rooms, and they are all well furnished. The rent to be paid is merely nominal. The furniture, &c., cost over $[illegible]; I will sell it for $[illegible]. If not sold soon I will sell one half interest to any one who is competent and will take charge of the house. P. W. BISHOP.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY NORTHEAST corner Dover and Cherry sts., fronting 40 feet on Franklin-square and 106 feet on Dover-st. Title perfect. Warrantee deed. Thirty-five thousand dollars of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for six, ten or twenty years, at 7 per cent. interest. The size and location of this property, and the improvements now being made in this neighborhood, render it one of the most desirable investments that can be had in the City. *Outside of the lots vaults can be made, equal to 20 feet wide, 17 feet long and 20 feet deep.* The best foundation for a heavy building can be had, and two deep cellars below the grade. For terms and further information, apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A BARGAIN.—OXFORD-st.—A three-story brick house, on Oxford-st., near Fulton-av.; lot 25x200 feet, running through from Oxford to Cumberland-st. The house is finished throughout in good style; has gas and fixtures, range, bath, &c. The location is unexceptionable, being surrounded by first-class improvements. There is a good stable on the rear lot. The rent (if desired) will be made sure to May 1, 1858. Apply to J. DAVENPORT, corner of Fulton-av. and Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—THE LOT OF land with the 4 story brick house on the front, and 2-story brick house on the rear thereof, No. 65 West 27th-st., near 6th-av. Lot, 25 by 98.9. Apply to
ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE HIGH STOOP, NEW SUBstantial brown-stone houses, north side of 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs., three stories and basement, with all modern improvements. Inquire at No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 13.

TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET.—FOR SALE—The 3-story high basement brick house No. 46 East 28th-st., furnished with all the modern improvements. Terms accommodating. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

TARRYTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Several very desirable building sites, of 5 to 10 acres each, about 1 mile from the Depot, and location equal to any on the Hudson River. Apply to J. C. FOWLER, Tarrytown, near the Depot.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET OR FOR SALE AT YONKERS.—A commodious house, 8 rooms, situated in Ashburton-place, a fine view of the Hudson, 5 minutes' walk of the depot; lot 50x200; location desirable. For particulars inquire of J. B. JENNINGS, corner of Wells av. and Broadway, or on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SPACIOUS BASEment (2,100 square feet) on two streets, under Nos. 5 and 7 William-st., opposite Delmonico's, with plenty of windows and doors; will be fitted up to suit tenants, or leased as a first rate stand, for which it is well adapted. Apply at No. 5, Room No. 6, 3d flight, to Mr. DANIELS.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A three-story brick house, 30 by 40 feet, with sixteen lots of ground in Hudson City, between Jersey City and Hoboken. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 27 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE IN BROOKLYN—NOS. 316 and 318 Fulton-st., corner of Pierrepont-st., and near the City Hall, the well-known Dundee store and dwellings. Apply on the premises, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 1 WEST 28TH-ST., CORner of Broadway, with all the modern improvements. Apply to JOHN FLANLY, No. 1,093 Broadway, or at room No. 8 Bank of Commerce Building, Nassau-st.

TO BE LET IN BROOKLYN—A MODERN built cottage, having gas and all the modern improvements. Apply to O. F. OATMAN, No. 32 Beekman-st., New York, or on the premises.

TO LET—A GOOD BAKERY, NO. 34 GRAND-st., New-Haven, Ct. Apply at No. 34, there, or corner of Broadway and 24th-st., before 9 o'clock A. M., or after 6 o'clock P. M., of ALFRED W. UPHAM.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—TO LET, for six months, from 1st May next, an elegant house, of moderate size, with brown stone front, furnished in unique style, adorned with objects of art, and situated in 22d-st., near 5th-av. and Madison-square; one of the most desirable situations in the City, being open to the south, very airy and in the immediate vicinity of one line of City railroad and three lines of stages to Wall-st. and South Ferries, &c. Address NEILL, BROS. & CO., No. 130 Pearl-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—From 1st of May next, the owner residing in Europe. The brown-stone front house situate in the vicinity of Gramercy Park, No. 96 East 19th-st., large and handsomely furnished. Would be leased unfurnished.
FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON,
Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

HOTEL AT GLEN COVE TO RENT.—THE Triton House, by the Landing, (called last year La Favorita.) A respectable tenant will meet with liberal terms. The house will suit two or more private families. Apply at Box office of Burton's Theatre, Broadway.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A FIRST-CLASS house and lot, in Brooklyn, between the South and Fulton Ferries. Also, a well-improved country residence, within 20 miles of New-York—on the Hudson River preferred—for which one-half in cash, and one-half in well-located property in Chicago, Ill., will be given in payment. Apply to J. FOUNTAIN, basement No. 16 Wall st., rear Astor Insurance Company.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED REAL ESTATE IN NEW-YORK OR BROOKLYN.—The said farm is one of the best and most productive in Rensselaer County; situated on the Hudson River, 5 miles from Albany, within one mile of the Boston and Albany Railroad depot, and 2½ miles from the Hudson River Railroad depot at Castleton. It contains 275 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, 30 acres fine woodland and two orchards. Upon the premises is a spacious dwelling, three farm-houses, barns, carriage-house, stable and all necessary out-buildings. Also, two hay-presses and a saw-mill. The farm will be sold or exchanged as it is or divided. For further particulars inquire of ISAAC LODEWICK, No. 68 White-st., between 12 and 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A FARM CONTAINING 370 ACRES of land, situate in the town of Dover, in the County of Dutchess, about two miles distant from Wing's Station, Harlem Railroad. Good buildings. The soil is excellent, well watered, and well adapted for grazing; 200 acres of arable, meadow and pasture land; 170 acres of woodland. Terms liberal. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall st.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT FARM OF 160 acres, with good buildings and many acres of orchards, situated on the high ground back of New-Rochelle and Mamaroneck, and commanding extensive views of Westchester County, Long Island and the Sound. For particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VALUABLE farm, at Westfield, N. J., half-a-mile from the depot, and 20 miles from New-York; 85 acres of fine land, good buildings, fine location, and entirely healthy. Apply to Mr. LEVERIDGE, on premises, or to J. CLARK, No. 33 Wall-st., Rooms Nos. 13 and 14.

BOUNTY LANDS.

CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED not to purchase the Certificate of Location of Military Land-Warrant No. 87,414, located by JOSEPH L. JERNEGAN, on the southeast quarter of southwest quarter of section 33, town 29, North of Range, 6 E., which has been lost. Application will be made by the locator to the Commissioner of the General Land Office for the patent, after six weeks' publication of this notice.—Dated April 7, 1857.
J. L. JERNEGAN.

U. S. PASSPORTS—ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 11½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, have removed to the new store No. 45 Maiden-lane. Orders solicited for anything required in our line.

W. & J. MORRISON
HAVE REMOVED
From No. 9 Maiden-lane,
To
No. 79 Chambers-st.

REMOVAL.—BLAKE & VAN RIPER, MANUfacturers of musquito netting, foundation muslins, book muslins, &c., have removed from their old stand, No. 4 Cedar-st., to a more convenient location for their numerous customers, to No. 20 Ann-st.

STEAM POWER.

ROOM AND STEAM POWER—WELL-LIGHTed and convenient rooms, with steady steam power, to let in the Washington Machine Works, 1st-av., between 23d and 24th sts. Apply to the Engineer on the premises, or at No. 84 John-st., up stairs.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st., well suited for machinists. Also, some tools for sale. Inquire of J. C. HULL & SONS, corner of Cliff and Hague sts.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

[illegible] A COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON [illegible] near the New Hamburgh Depot [illegible] house is beautifully situated in [illegible] lawn of forty acres is [illegible] bordered by young evergreen [illegible] and a [illegible] fine view of the river and surrounding country. It has been erected within the last three years, and is replete with every modern convenience, including gas, water fixtures and furnace. The outbuildings are large and convenient, and consist of barn, carriage house and stables, ice house, gas-house and a gate lodge, all new and in fine order. The house is furnished completely, and the whole will be sold, including horses, carriages, &c., if preferred, and possession given immediately. Apply on the premises of the subscriber, or at the office of C. B. NORTON, Appleton Building, No. 346 Broadway.
WALTER H. FRANKLIN.

TO RENT—COTTAGES AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND.—The beautiful cottage situated on the *heights nearly opposite Fort Hamilton, commanding a fine view of the City and Upper Bay, also a good sea view*; a large, well cultivated garden, with a great variety of fruit and shrubbery, and a good lawn, bathing house, summer house and stables, being the former residence of C. Giroux, Esq. Possession given immediately. Also for sale or to rent, a fine cottage on Fingerboard-road, containing two parlors, dining-room, large kitchen and seven bedrooms, with stable, vegetable garden, and about two acres of lawn. It is a desirable location, good neighborhood, and commands a view of the City and Bay of New-York. For further particulars inquire of LEVI COOK, No. 287 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE country residences in the town of Essex, Conn., only two minutes' walk from the landing of the New-York and Hartford steamboats, and four miles from New-Haven and New-London Railroad Depot at Saybrook. The house is situated on a lot containing three acres of the best land in the town, and beautifully located, is of modern style, and furnished throughout with the best materials, calculated for a large family, and within five minutes' walk of four churches, of different denominations, and as near to Hill's Academy and Essex Seminary. For further particulars, apply to J. E. ROCKWELL, on the premises, or to CHAS. H. PRATT, No. 85 South-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN ORANGE, N. J.—A house and lot pleasantly and conveniently situated in the village of North Orange, one hour's ride from New-York, and within two minutes' walk of the Morris and Essex Railroad station. The house is new, two story, with wing of beautiful design, finished in the best manner, and provided with range, marble mantels, &c. The lot is 75 feet wide by 275 deep. This is a desirable residence for a gentleman doing business in New-York. For terms and further particulars, apply to FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, New-York, where a plan of the house and map of the village may be seen, or to E. GARDNER, Editor of The Orange *Journal*.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE ON the Hudson River, at Spuyten Duyvil, in a very desirable and healthy location, 12 miles from the City Hall, and within five minutes of the depot. House contains parlor, dining rooms, library, kitchen, pantries, nine bedrooms, bath-room, hot and cold water, furnace, range, and is well finished in every respect; and three-quarters of an acre of land, or more if desired, neatly improved. Good stable and carriage house. Apply to J. C. SIDNEY, at No. 374 Broadway, or at Spuyten Duyvil. Price $8,000.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—RINGVIEW, the country residence of Mrs. David S. Jones, just beyond the bounds and south of the city of Poughkeepsie, adjoining the grounds of M. Vassar, Esq. The house is about 50 by 40, two stories and attic, with extensive verandahs and wings, and suitable out-buildings. There are 22 acres of choice land, laid out with taste, with picturesque view of river and mountain scenery. For further particulars, apply on the premises, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine st.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL PLACE OUT OF town, for one or more years, and possession given immediately; situated one mile from Hunt's Bridge and two miles from Yonkers city; said place contains one large double house 50 feet front, with hall through the centre, all in fine order, having just been thoroughly repaired and painted throughout. The garden contains about one acre of ground, tastefully laid out with fruit and shrubbery, and a never-failing spring of the very best of cold, soft water, carriage house, &c. Inquire of PETER I. VALENTINE, No. 356 4th-av., cor. 26th-st.

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A piece of land containing about 60 acres, situated on the east bank of the Hudson 38 miles from the City; distant one mile from two depots. The above property contains some of the most beautiful building sites on the river, the view being unsurpassed; the shore of the river is well wooded, and the place is bordered by a small stream. Will be sold or exchanged for City property, the whole or in parts. For particulars, apply to G. E. CRUGER, No. 35 Pine-st., basement, from 10 to 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, with 50 acres of highly cultivated land attached, on the banks of the Raritan River, in Somerset County, New-Jersey, one mile from Boundbrook and four miles from New-Brunswick, within two hours' ride from New-York City by the New Jersey Central Railroad. Apply to G. M. OLMSTEAD, Attorney at Law, over Hudson County Bank, Jersey City, or to H. V. SHADDLE, Esq., on the premises.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT IN NEWARK, N. J.—The house is large and commodious, containing twelve rooms, [illegible] large cellar; size, 28x40; with outbuildings, such as barn, stable, shed, &c. The lot consists of nearly an acre of ground, handsomely laid out, and filled with fruit of various kinds, such as cherries, pears, peaches, plums, and abundance of grapes. For particulars apply to ROBERT SEARS, Publisher, No. 181 William-st., New-York.

TO LET—PARTLY FURNISHED, POSSESSION immediately, a handsome country seat at New Rochelle: ten minutes' walk from depot, or Long Island Sound; with 5 or more acres of land; well shaded with fruit and forest trees; house contains 10 rooms, with kitchen attached; a good garden, coach house, stables, &c. Apply to WM. PINKNEY, No. 41 Exchange-place, or to G. P. DAVIS, near the premises.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE AT YONKERS.—A very convenient house in the central and most desirable portion of the village; overlooks the Hudson; has 12 rooms, gas, heater, good water, plenty of shade and fruit trees; will be sold at a bargain, as the owner is going West. Inquire of SCRIBNER & DENSLOW, No. 20 Wall-st., office 22, or of H. W. BASHFORD, Yonkers.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF THE late O. Mauran, on Castleton Heights, Staten Island, comprising a house, partially furnished, 50 feet square, with a wing 20 by 45; a stable, &c.; and 25 acres of land. The view extends far beyond the City, Newark, Rockaway, and Neversink. For terms, apply to
JAS. B. GLENTWORTH, No. 3 Broad-st.

COUNTRY SEAT.—TWO HOURS FROM THE City, on Hudson River Railroad, location equal to any on the River for health, convenience, comfort and security. The soil and water excellent, fruits abundant, neighborhood unexceptionable, scenery delightful. Reference, DRAPER, CLARK & CO., No. 22 Park-place, and ANGELL & CO., No. 25 Broad-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE AT LITCHFIELD, CT.—A large dwelling-house, stable and other outbuildings, with 14 acres of lawn and cultivated grounds, a very desirable residence and accessible by New-Haven and Naugatuck Railroads. Price $5,500. Apply to HOMER MORGAN,
No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A 2 story house and 31 acres of land, beautifully situated, adjoining the pleasant village of Upper Rahway, N. J., 45 minutes' ride by railroad from Jersey City, and a perfectly healthy location. Possession given immediately. Apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 170 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS FOR SALE.—The residence of the late Abraham Coddington, consisting of a good house and barn, with 9 acres of land, having new and substantial improvements, a good apple orchard, and choice variety of other fruits. Inquire of G. GATTY, No. 1,087 Broadway, or upon the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET FOR THE SEASON, OR FOR SALE.—A fine, healthy place, situated on the east bank of the Hudson River, a mile below the new Hamburgh depot of the Hudson River Railroad. For terms and particulars, apply to JOHN P. CROSBY, No. 1 Hanover-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL country residence at Manhasset, Long Island, directly on the water, with all the advantages for sailing, hunting and fishing. Apply to COVERT & CO., No. 47 Warren-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE mansions, with 2 or 3½ acres of land, on the East River, at Upper Ravenswood. Inquire of J. T. VANDERHOOF, No. 17 William-st.

AGRICULTURAL.

HOYT'S
BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
The best fertilizer for Potatoes, Corn, Buckwheat, and Turnips, especially. Warranted equal if not superior to any other brand. In bags of 160 pounds each. Price $45 per ton. For sale by A. LONGETT,
No. 34 Cliff-st., New-York.

GARDEN PLANTS AND FLOWERS—COMprising roses, honeysuckles, dahlias, verbenas, petunias, heliotropes, dielytras, carnations, pinks, &c., &c., in great variety and in fine condition, fresh every day from the nursery of P. HENDERSON, at the seed store No. 7 John-st. Every facility for packing and shipping. Catalogues on application.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF COACH HORSES, bay, about 16 hands high, 6 years old, excellent travelers, very desirable for family use; also, a coach and a light carriage, also, single and double harness. Apply before 11 A. M., or after 3 P. M., at the private stable, (in rear,) No. 155 East 30th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

FIVE HORSES FOR SALE—ONE PAIR matched dapple gray, 15½ hands high, 7 years old, kind and sound. Also three choice single horses. Can be seen at the stables of C. LENT, corner University-place and 13th-st. S. M. BEEBE.

FOR SALE—A GRAY STALLION, THREE years old, of Black Hawk stock, half-brother to Nonpareil. To be seen at stable in 16th-st., first door from Broadway.

COAL.

COAL—ON HAND, AND CONSTANTLY DIScharging from boats, the very superior Spring and Locust Mountain Lehigh Coals, furnace and range sizes; also, Black-mine and Tunnel-vein Red ash, for grates and stoves; delivered dry, clean, and free from impurity, at lowest cash prices. Yards, No. 171 Lexington-av, corner 30th-st., Nos. 117 and 119 7th-av., between 18th and 19th-sts.

LACKAWANNA COAL.—THE RETAIL PRICE of the best broken and screened coal is now reduced to $6 per ton of 2,000 pounds delivered. Apply at our yards, corner 14th-st. and 9th-av.; Hubert-st. wharf; Gouverneur-st. and Front, East River; No. 25 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, or to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., No. 29 William-st.

MEDICAL.

CLOVE ANODYNE TOOTHACHE DROPS.
The excruciating torment of toothache can be speedily relieved by this delightful remedy, without fear of injuring the gums or teeth. Eminent dentists are using it daily in their practice, and that it has enabled them to preserve many valuable teeth that must otherwise have been drawn. Try it yourself and recommend it to others. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New York. Price 25 cents per vial.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE—TRIESEMAR. None are genuine unless the engraving of [illegible] Patent Office of England, [illegible] the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case. Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 187 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 6 o'clock till 8 in the evening. (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it an invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered by* Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.

Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.
No. 187 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system, and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price, $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office, No. 308 Fulton-st., New-York. DR. MAGNIN.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of Drs. Carnochan and Mott and Ricord, of Paris, (the first living surgeon for diseases of the urinary, seminal and sexual system,) has removed from No. 516 Broadway to No. 61 Bleecker-st., half a block east, where he may be consulted, in English or French, personally or by letter; hours, 8 to 1 o'clock, and 6 to 9 o'clock evenings. Dr. H. tenders to all afflicted positive assurance of relief; and those who have been afflicted by "specifics, antidotes, little books, no mercury," and like effusions of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear. Chronic, constitutional, mercurial and nervous complaints also successfully treated.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK—"THE CAUSE AND CURE."—A complete practical treatise on [illegible] debility, induced by early indiscretion, [illegible] causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito-urinary disease. Price, $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate.
WM. WATSON, M.D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND [illegible] Dr. WARD hereby offers a reward of [illegible] to any physician who can cure private diseases with equally [illegible] all ye who have been lingering, that by calling on DR. WARD you may, in a few days feel [illegible]

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., and nowhere else; all others are malicious counterfeits of this, the most valuable discovery in medical science, it being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease; $1 per vial. Beware of a handbill stating DR. HUNTER has removed. It's a deception.

TITHYMIPAPYRON—(OR MEDICATED PAPER.) This very certain cure for piles, bleeding or blind, has none of the disagreeable features in application of ointments, liniments, &c. Its popularity is daily increasing. Sufferers call and examine. SAMUEL B. FAY, General Agent, No. 190 Broadway.

DR. RALPH—STRICTURE QUICKLY AND radically cured, without painful operations, restrictions or medicines, by a treatment the result of extensive practice in this disease. Office, No. 162 Broadway, corner 19th-st. Hours till 1 and after 5 o'clock.

DENTISTRY.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH, WITHOUT METAL PLATE OR CLASPS.—Dr. S. B. SIGESMOND, Dentist, No. 561 Broadway, invites the public to call and examine. The teeth are thirty per cent. lighter than the porcelain, and can be inserted without extracting any teeth or roots, and prevent the nervous sensations which porcelain unavoidably causes.

DR. N. B. GRIFFEN, NOS. 255 AND 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, is inserting his beautiful mineral teeth on his improved atmospheric plates, with or without extracting the roots. Full or partial sets on fine gold, $3 per tooth; silver, $1.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BACKUS RANGES
For Summer and Winter.
SUMMER RANGES,
FURNACES.
A general assortment of COOKING STOVES,
Wholesale and Retail,
At the Stuyvesant Stove Works Depot,
SAM. S. UTTER, Proprietor,
No. 233 Water-st.

WIRE ROPE—WIRE ROPE.
FOR ALL KINDS OF HOISTING, including SUGAR HOUSES, MINES, INCLINED PLANES, &c. Also, for STANDING RIGGING for vessels of every description, and SASH WEIGHTS FOR WINDOWS. ASHCROFT'S STEAM GAUGES, DUDGEON'S HYDRAULIC JACKS, ALLEN & NOYES' METALLIC PACKING, &c., for STEAM VESSELS. ENGINES, BOILERS and MACHINERY bought and sold on commission. PLANS and SPECIFICATIONS prepared. CHAS. W. COPELAND,
Consulting Engineer, No. 66 Broadway, New-York.

IRON CRANES FOR SALE.
Two iron (5 tons) wharf or post cranes for sale cheap; hoist, 18 feet; length of jib, 12 feet. Inquire of
CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No. 66 Broadway.

DECK AND FLOOR BEAMS.—THE SUBscribers are prepared to take orders for IRON DECK and FLOOR BEAMS, of all widths and lengths, at moderate prices. Builders are requested to call and examine drawings and prices. Orders will be taken for any special form or length. ELLIOTT & HOLDEN, No. 20 Beekman-st.

SABLE IRON WORKS.—CUT NAILS AND spikes, horse-shoe iron, nail rods, &c., for sale on favorable terms by the agent of the manufacturers,
MERRITT TRIMBLE, No. 36 Broad-st.
Parcels for the West, or interior of this State, can be delivered at Rouse's Point, Troy or Albany.

MOUNT HOPE CUT NAILS, MADE AT entirely new works, with superior machinery. There are no better nails in market. Agency, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

PIG IRONS, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA tin, Coburn's extra lard and tallow oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OILS,
DISTILLED FROM COAL,
Secured by Letters Patent.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL, No. 1.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL, No. 2.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.
KEROSENE LAMPS.
The Kerosene Oils can be obtained from the wholesale oil dealers, ship chandlers, druggists and grocers in this City, and the regularly appointed agents of the Company in many of the principal towns and villages of the United States, the Canadas, and the Island of Cuba.
The Company recommend to their agents and others, as the manufacturers of the best Kerosene Lamps, the following parties: Messrs. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.; Agents for Cornelius & Baker, Philadelphia; THE BROOKLYN FLINT GLASS COMPANY, No. [illegible] Broad-st., New-York; Messrs. DIETZ & CO., No. [illegible] William-st.; L. MERCIER, No. 137 Elm-st.; H. EDWARDS, No. 44 Duane-st., and to DYOTT, of Philadelphia. Samples of different styles of Lamps can be seen at the office of the Company.
Local agents appointed in conformity with the rules established by the Board of Trustees, on application to
AUSTENS,
General Agents Kerosene Oil Company,
No. 60 Beaver-st.
N. B.—Circulars with full particulars, testimonials, prices, &c., can be obtained on application as above.

LEAKY ROOFS.—THE PATENT FIRE AND Water-Proof Cement Paint, warranted for five years. Persons having leaky roofs can have them made tight and painted at one cent a square foot. Apply at No. 233 Fulton-st., near Greenwich, in the basement.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, MAY 21, AT 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern: [illegible]

[illegible] Milwaukee Railroad 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds.

2,000 Sackets Harbor and Saratoga Railroad 1st mort. 7 per cent. Bonds.

[illegible] Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad 1st mort. 7 per cent. Bonds.

4,000 Great Western (Ill.) Railroad 1st mort. 7 per cent. Bonds.

[illegible] Cincinnati, Logansport and Chicago Railroad 6 per cent. Bonds.

10,000 Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds.

1,000 Illinois State 6 per cent. Bonds..........$1,000 each

[illegible] Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds.

2,000 Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad 1st mort. 7 per cent. Bonds.

10,000 Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad 2d mort. 7 per cent. Bonds.

2,000 Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad 2d mort. 7 per cent. Bonds.

1,000 Great Western (Ill.) Railroad 1st mort. 10 per cent. Bond.

[illegible] Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad.

[illegible]

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance [illegible] o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on MONDAY, May 25.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Broker, No. 4 Broad-st.

F. NASH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE OF MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, FRENCH PLATE PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS, VELVET CARPETS, ELEGANT OIL-PAINTINGS, RICH SILVER WARE, &c.—F. NASH will sell by catalogue, on THURSDAY, April 21, at 10½ o'clock, the entire superb contents of the residence No. 269 West 14th-st., near 8th-av., consisting of three costly solid rosewood parlor suites, covered in satin and tapestry, of various styles, Elizabethian, Louis XIV, and the latest Parisian fashion, solid rosewood pier, sofa and centre tables, of the most exquisite drawing, rosewood étagère, large rosewood secretary, fancy tables inlaid with pearl, elegant reception chairs in satin, Turkish easy chairs in moquet and tapestry, large French plate pier and mantel mirrors, brocatel and lace window curtains, elegant landscape shades, rich China and marble vases, magnificent rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, finished all round, elegantly inlaid with pearl, velvet carpets, bronzes, clocks, girandoles rich and costly Parian ornaments, oil-paintings, comprising a great variety of subjects by eminent foreign artists, superior singing Canary birds and cages, solid rosewood dining-room furniture, covered in plush, extension table, 14 feet, dining and arm chairs, sideboard, elegant and costly China tea and dinner sets, crystal and fancy cut glass ware, magnificent silver tea set, cake baskets, casters, spoons, forks, goblets, mugs, salvers, ivory balance handle cutlery, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus and washstands to match en suite, French China toilet sets, pure hair mattresses, live geese feather beds, bolsters and pillows, lamb's wool blankets, rosewood chamber suite in hair cloth, mahogany cushioned chairs, rockers sofas, wardrobes, lounges, couch beds. Also, bedroom suites, ingrain carpets, mirrors, engravings, hall stands, velvet stair carpets, silver-plated stair rods, oil-cloths, &c. Also, all the basement furniture, which embraces a large and desirable assortment of common crockery, glassware, knives and forks, kitchen utensils, &c. The entire furniture of the above house is in excellent condition, of superior manufacture, having been in use only a short time, thus affording an opportunity to housekeepers seldom met with. Sale peremptory, rain or shine.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, Office No. 15 Park-row.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE AND PEREMPTORY sale of elegant rosewood, mahogany and oak parlor, chamber and library furniture, velvet carpets, oil-paintings, pier, mantel and oval mirrors, bronze clocks, large and costly China vases and decorations, piano-forte and works of art, &c., &c. D. S. HOUGH will sell, as above, TO-MORROW, (Friday,) May 22, at 10½ o'clock A. M. precisely, all the rich goods contained in the five-story brown-stone residence No. 246 West 2[illegible]d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., and near London Terrace.

The basement is richly furnished throughout with solid mahogany extension table, 14 feet, carved mahogany buffet and dining, and arm chairs to match; also, solid oak suite, tops in green reps, together with a very large assortment of rich decorated French China dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, cut glass and Bohemian ware, solid silver tea and breakfast sets, casters, cake baskets, pitchers, goblets, spoons, forks, &c.

In the parlors are fine English tapestry carpets, solid rosewood etageres, side, centre and pier tables, bronze gas fixtures, Dresden China vases and ornaments, bronze and other clocks, easy and reception chairs, fauteuils fine oil-paintings, valuable engravings, two elegantly carved solid rosewood parlor suites in crimson and maroon, satin and green and gold do., pier and mantel glasses, rich and heavily-embroidered lace, window curtains, gold band and other shades, ladies' escritoire, secretary bookcase in carved rosewood, fine-toned carved rosewood case, seven-octave piano, a superb instrument.

In the hall are English oil-cloth, velvet stair carpet and silver-plated rods, rosewood hall stand, with marble rest.

In the chambers are an elegant assortment of richly-carved rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, China toilet sets, Brussels and ingrain carpets, bookcases, wardrobes, sofas, couches, easy and rocking chairs, parlor chairs, lace and muslin curtains, engravings, fine curled hair mattresses and good bedding, together with a multitude of other articles too numerous to mention. All these goods are in fine order, to be sold without any reserve. Catalogues now ready, and to be had at the house only. Sale commences in the basement at 10½ o'clock A. M. precisely, and in the parlors at 11 o'clock A. M., and no postponement on any account.

H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—ON FRIDAY, MAY 22, at No. 10 West 2[illegible]th-st., of splendid rosewood and mahogany furniture, an elegant rosewood piano-forte, pearl inlaid, stool and cover; three new rosewood etageres, with mirror fronts and backs; do. cor. fine three suites of solid rosewood parlor furniture, covered in French brocatel and green silk plush; costly pier and mantel mirrors, elegant oil paintings, handsome tapestry and ingrain carpets. H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer, will sell all the valuable furniture in the residence at 10½ o'clock, consisting of an unusually fine assortment of furniture, in fine order, of parlor and dining-room, carved bedroom furniture, consisting in part as stated above, of handsome rosewood gothic bedsteads, bureaus and washstands to match, patent rosewood secretary; do. bureaus, spring mattresses, large secretary, rosewood bookcase; do. library; solid oak extension table; do. sideboard to match; do. dining-room chairs, sofas, [illegible] hair mattresses, sofa-bottom chairs, couches, [illegible] and other mirrors, tête-à-têtes, arm and rocking chairs, Turkish easy chairs, rosewood side and centre tables, with statuary marble tops; silver ware; all the [illegible] four splendid chandeliers, China tea and dinner sets, cutlery, common crockery with a large quantity of useful and ornamental articles, with a large quantity of furniture, too numerous to mention.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON ELEVENTH-AVENUE BY AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 26, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the desirable lot, with the 3-story and basement brick dwelling on the front, 2-story brick building on the rear, and 1-story brick building in the centre of said lot, situate on the easterly side of 11th-av., commencing 40 ft. 4½ inches south of 29th st.; said lot being 24 feet 8¼ inches in width, by 100 feet in depth.

Also, the lot adjoining the above on the Southerly side; being 24 feet 8¼ inches in width, by 100 feet in depth.

The above described property is well adapted for manufacturing purposes, as steady steam power can be had from the adjoining premises. A portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps apply to the auctioneer, No. 26 Wall-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE OIL-PAINTINGS, PASTELS, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO will sell by auction, on THURSDAY, May 28, at 11 o'clock, in our Gallery, No. 22 Nassau-st., a splendid collection of over 150 costly oil-paintings, pastels and water color drawings, the property of W. Schaus, Esq., sold previous to his departure for Europe. Among them will be found the best works of Bellows, Carter, Carmiencke, Dassel, Hays, Hart, Matteson, Post, Mrs. Lilly M. Spencer, Shattuck, Saintin, Van Goyen, Williamson, and others, beside superb specimens of European Art. It is seldom that we offer to our friends at one time so many choice pictures, and we do not hesitate in saying that this collection is well worthy of the attention of all lovers of the Fine Arts. The paintings will be on exhibition at the Gallery, on THURSDAY, May 21, up to day of sale. Catalogues will be ready the same day, and will be mailed to parties out of the City, if applied for.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY E. B. FRANKLIN & CO., at salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st., TO-MORROW (Friday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, lot second-hand furniture, carpets, crockery, &c., removed for convenience of sale; also, splendid parlor and chamber suites, &c.

ALSO—Same place, at 12 o'clock, splendid bay mare, young and kind, &c., &c.

For particulars, see *Herald*.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

ROSES, CAMELLIAS, &c.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO will sell at No. 31 Nassau-st., THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, on account of William Wilson, Florist, West 14th-st., and Astoria, L. I., a choice collection of standard, monthly, running and other roses, camellias, japonicas, sweet honeysuckles, ever-blooming roses, carnations, hardy garden plants, evergreens, &c.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S 17th Regular Trade sale of Birmingham, Sheffield hardware, guns and pistols, caps, stock goods assorted, heavy goods, fine table and spring cutlery, &c., &c., will take place on THURSDAY, 21st, at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl-st. Catalogues early on the morning of sale.

JOHN VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY—AT NO. 321 6TH-ST., NEAR AVENUE C.—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—By order of Administratrix, consisting of parlor and bedroom furniture, carpets, mahogany sofas; centre, side and pier tables; mirrors, mantel ornaments, bedroom furniture, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, chairs, bedding, kitchen furniture, &c.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, ALBANY, April 28, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN PURSUANCE of a resolution of the Commissioners of the Land Office, that the State Arsenal property in the City of New-York will be sold at Public Auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in said City, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, M., unless previously purchased by the City of New-York. Twenty per cent of the purchase money will be required down, and the balance within sixty days after the sale. All payments to be deposited in the office of the "Manhattan Company" to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York.

N. P. STANTON,
Dep. Sec'y of State and Clerk of the Com.'s of the Land Office.

AUCTION SALES.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALES OF FURNITURE.

At the Central Salesroom, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn.

THIS DAY, Thursday, May 21, at 9 o'clock A. M., precisely, a large and general assortment of good second-hand furniture.

TO-MORROW, Friday, May 22, at 9 o'clock A. M. precisely, the balance of the catalogue—splendid rosewood parlor suits, in crimson, Gothic book-case, mahogany do., sofa bedstead, sofas, tête-à-têtes, dress bureaus, washstands, mahogany, oak and walnut extension tables, mahogany and other bedsteads, &c., white and gold French China, dinner and tea sets, toilet crockery and glass, cloth and satin lined, with lace window-curtains.

6 double-barrel guns.

AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.—40 carpets, Brussels, three-ply, and ingrain.

AT 4 O'CLOCK P. M.—3 excellent rosewood pianos.
2 cottage rosewood pianos.
5 mahogany pianos.
2 melodeons.

AT 5 O'CLOCK P. M.—Marble-top counter, 20 feet.
Counter show-case.
3 excellent patent mangles.
The whole comprising a very large assortment.

AT 7½ O'CLOCK IN THE EVENING—A small collection of handsome oil-paintings, richly framed landscapes, marine views, &c., with fine framed engravings.

A. H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF LOTS ON THIRD AND FOURTH PLACES, BROOKLYN.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, May 21, at 12 o'clock, 12 lots of land, situated on 3d and 4th places, in the city of Brooklyn, between Court and Smith sts., each of said lots being 25 feet in width, and (including court-yards 22 feet 1½ inches deep) 125 feet 3½ inches in depth. Six of said lots are on the northerly side of 3d-place, commencing at the corner of Court-st., and six on the southerly side of 3d-place, commencing at the corner of Court-st.; eight of said lots are on the northerly side of 4th-place, commencing at the corner of Smith-st. Ten per cent. of the purchase-money to be paid on the day of sale; 25 per cent. on the 22d of June next; the remainder may remain on mortgage of the property for three years, on interest, at 7 per cent. per annum.

D. H. NEVINS,
Executor of Russell H. Nevins, deceased.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE SALE.—A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell, on FRIDAY, May 22, at 10 o'clock, at No. 58 St. Mark's-place, near 2d-av., handsome furniture, consisting of velvet, Brussels and tapestry carpets, rosewood, brocatel and parlor sets; mahogany and black walnut furniture; marble-top bureaus, washstands and tables; mirrors, lace and damask window curtains, chandeliers, gas fixtures, extension table, oil-cloths, looking-glasses, hair cloth mahogany furniture, beds, bedding, China, glass, earthenware, pictures, kitchen furniture, &c., all in good order. Catalogues at No. 7 Broad-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK.—GREAT SALE of 49 paintings on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, 22d and 23d inst., at 11 o'clock each day, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st. Mr. J. Gonid's splendid collection of original, imported and selected paintings, comprising some of the choicest original works of the following American and foreign artists, viz: Gignoux, Hart, Cropsey, Talbot, Granch, Miller, Hoos, Brown, Geo. Hewett, A. F. Tait, Albert Van Beest, Wouwerman, Stoemart, Wynants, Hobbema, Gonion, Hondekoeter, Rolfe, George Williams, Alfred Williams, Clark and Liston. The paintings are now on exhibition, and catalogues ready.

ELIAS B. HENRY, Auctioneer.

WAKEFIELD PROPERTY, THURSDAY EVENING, May 21, at 8 o'clock, P. M., at No 186 Bowery, will be sold all the lots not paid for; also all the surplus property. Sale positive.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE.—THE GREATest bargain ever offered; full round corners, serpentined and scalloped all round; three rows of rich carving; front and ends beautifully lined; rich decorated iron plate; grand circular scale, diagonal bar, arch braced level top, pearl plate, artistic pearl work in front, rich tone, City made, unexpired warrantee for two years, is full 7 octave, scalloped and keys, magnificent rosewood case, in use a short time; price, $250—a dead bargain; can be seen and examined at the furniture packing establishment in 6th-av., three doors from 40th st., next door to Tremont Hotel, after 8 A. M., till Friday. Will be boxed if going out of the City.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first prizes within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

CHICKERING'S, GILBERT'S AND WATERS' PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—Will be sold this week, at reduced prices, at the WATERS piano and music rooms, No. 333 Broadway. Second-hand pianos from $30 to $150, melodeons from $[illegible] to $100, and for sale on monthly payments, or for rent, and rent allowed on purchase. Pianos tuned and repaired.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

BARGAINS IN PIANO-FORTES.—N. THURSTON & SONS have removed their warerooms to No. 554 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts., where they offer to purchasers of Pianos and Melodeons a large assortment at low prices and upon reasonable terms. A large assortment of Piano-fortes to let.

A RARE CHANCE.—WILL BE SOLD A splendid rosewood piano-forte, new and warranted, a great bargain; a second-hand piano taken in exchange. For particulars, call or address, A. WEBER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO. (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION,
BY R. PATTON, NO. 24 GROVE-ST.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—H. P. DEGRAAF, Nos. 450, 452 and 456 Pearl-st., and No. 150 Canal-st., near Bowery, (new store,) New-York, has constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Rosewood Parlor Furniture, in brocatel, brocade, de laine and plush, mahogany, Parlor and Bedroom Furniture, a large variety Enameled Chamber Furniture, in sets, from $25 to $150, Black Walnut Furniture, of every description. Also, a large assortment of Cane-Seat and Common Furniture, Tucker's Patent Spring Mattresses and Self-rocking Cradle. Also, a general assortment of Bedding. Our facilities for manufacturing defy competition. All we ask of the public is to give us a call and satisfy themselves.

FURNITURE.—H. STONEY, NO. 836 BROADway, invites persons about selecting their furniture to examine his large stock, consisting of parlor, boudoir, library and dining-room, in all the variety of woods, manufactured expressly for custom sale, out of the best seasoned materials and warranted to stand the test of furnace heat. For quality and styles call and examine; prices moderate and terms liberal.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bed-room furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S ware rooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

ENAMELED AND COTTAGE FURNITURE.—Superb suites in all colors, beautifully decorated, from $25 upwards, at the old manufactory, No. 624 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. Goods carefully packed for the country. J. B. PRESDEE.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FRENCH'S Show Case warerooms, 44 Chatham-st., and 57 Bowery. A general assortment of show cases constantly on hand. Old cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Manufactured and for sale by N JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., N. Y. A large supply kept constantly on hand. Circulars forwarded by application as above.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

USE	THE	BEST.
JAMES	JAMES PYLE'S DIETETIC SALERATUS is acknowledged by all who try it, the purest and best article in use. It is entirely free from the caustic impurities of common saleratus, so destructive to the digestive organs, while, for making Biscuit, Cake, and all kinds of Pastry, admirably light. It excels the best baking soda, and requires less shortening to produce the desired richness. Parents who regard their children's health should use no other. It is sold at all the groceries, in one pound, half pound and quarter pound packages, with the name of JAMES PYLE thereon, without which none is genuine. MANUFACTURING DEPOT, NO. 213 WASHINGTON-ST., NEW-YORK.	PYLE'S

DIETETIC SALERATUS.

JOY TO DYSPEPTICS!—A DELICIOUS MORNING BEVERAGE and an infallible cure for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, &c.
DANDELION COFFEE. DANDELION COFFEE.
Only 25 cents per pound. For sale by all grocers. Manufactured by WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROS., Nos. 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

PRINTING.

$5 PER REAM FOR BILL-HEADS. $1 50 for a thousand BUSINESS CARDS. Other Printing equally cheap, at ECKLER'S, No. 37 Fulton-st.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP.—It is well known cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots the hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body safely and quickly, warranted. LIQUID ROUGE for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray or light hair to a beautiful black or brown without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow and makes stiff, wiry hair, soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established depot, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES', Brooklyn; CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, 129 Washington-st., Boston, &c.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MONROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, Circular Letters of Credit on all the principal towns and cities of

France,	Holland,	Portugal,	Germany,
Great Britain,	Belgium,	Switzerland,	Russia,
Ireland,	Spain,	Italy,	Sweden,

ALSO ON

Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria, Cairo,
Beyrout,	Jerusalem,	&c., &c.

Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall-st.

Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH,
STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS.
Office No. 30 WILLIAM-ST.,
(next building below Wall-st.)
HENRY MEIGS, Jr.
WM. ALEX SMITH. New-York.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 4, 1857.

CAPITAL STOCK $1,500,000, TO BE INCREASED TO $2,000,000.—The Board of Directors of the Continental Bank, in view of its increasing business, and in pursuance of the authority conferred on them by the articles of association, have unanimously decided to increase the capital stock by an issue of 5,000 additional shares, of $100 each, which shall be subject in all respects to the stipulations, conditions, and limitations in said articles contained and declared, with respect to the shares now existing.

The officers of the Bank having been duly authorized by the Board, hereby give notice that in accordance with such decision, and with the said articles, they will open books of subscription, and receive subscriptions, on the 15th day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., at the said Bank in the City of New-York, from all persons who shall appear to be registered on that day on the books of the Bank as shareholders in the said Continental Bank, in the proportion of one new share of the increased capital stock at par, to every three shares then held by them respectively.

The amount subscribed, and not paid at the time of subscription, will be payable on the 1st day of July next, when certificates will be issued.

Such portion of the additional 5,000 shares as shall not be taken by the shareholders within ten days after the said 15th day of June, will be disposed of for the benefit of the Association.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th day of June to the (6th) sixth day of July, both inclusive.

W. T. HOOKER, President.

B. F. WATSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD CO., PITTSBURG, Saturday, March 21.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THIS Company are prepared to issue their new Stock, in exchange for that of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies, upon the terms, and in the manner, prescribed in the Articles of Consolidation, viz:

Ohio and Pennsylvania, Interest to July 1, 1856, and 20 per cent premium.

Ohio and Indiana, Interest to July 1, 1856, at par.

Fort Wayne and Chicago, Interest to July 1, 1856, and 5 per cent premium.

Stockholders in either of the old Companies, who may have assigned any portion of their stock, previous, or subsequent, to the consolidation, (Aug. 1, 1856,) without having had such stock transferred on the books of the old Companies and parties holding the certificates for such stock, are notified that this Company will not recognize the transfer of such assigned Stock, as the full shares of the Interest to July 1, 1856, and premium, have been credited to the original holders. Scrip certificates will be issued to such original holders, in cases where fractional amounts of interest and premium on the old stock exist.

T. D. MESSLER, Secretary.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, held at New-Haven on the 18th inst., the gentlemen named below were duly elected Directors for the following year:

JUSTUS R. BULKLEY, New-York.
A. C. M. R. VAN NEST, New-York.
GEO. N. MILLER, New-York.
GEO. R. CARHART, New-York.
DENNIS KIMBERLY, New-Haven.
H. A. BACON, New-Haven.
JOHN BRADLEY, New-Haven.
JOHN W. LEEDS, Stamford.
WM. D. LYON, Greenwich.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

JUSTUS R. BULKLEY, President.
ELISHA S. ABERNETHY, Secretary.
WILLIAM BEMENT, Treasurer.

CAUTION—TO CAPITALISTS, CONVEYANCERS AND THE PUBLIC.—The public are cautioned against certain mortgages on property in the city of Philadelphia, described as a certain tract or parcel of marsh or crippled land, situate on the west side of the Schuylkill River, north of Market-st. Bridge, formerly in the township of Blockley, and now in the XXIVth Ward of the city of Philadelphia. The undersigned, who executed those mortgages, never had any valid title to the premises, and received no consideration for the mortgages in question. He has been imposed upon, and the whole affair is an imposture, well understood in Philadelphia. New-York capitalists are warned against them.

FRANK BROWN.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND BELOIT RAILROAD COMPANY.—MILWAUKEE, May 1[illegible], 1857.—Notice is hereby given that the interest Coupons, due on the 1st day of June next, on the Bonds of the city of Milwaukee, issued to aid in the construction of the Milwaukee and Beloit Railroad, also the Interest Coupons, due at the same time, on the Real Estate Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in the City of New-York.

A. O. BABCOCK, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—Notice is hereby given that an election will be held at the office of the Company, No. 32 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, May 19, for thirteen Directors for the ensuing year. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. of the 11th inst. until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 20th.

W. H. EMERSON, Secretary.

FRANCIS' METALLIC LIFE-BOAT COMPANY.—The *annual meeting of stockholders* for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for any general business, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Broad and Beaver-sts., New-York, at 11 o'clock A. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst.

MARSHALL LEFFERTS,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

CHICAGO, May 4, 1857.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUtioned against trading in any way for any and all promissory notes executed the 7th day of November, 1856, by ANNA ANDERSON, in favor of BENJ. A. OSGOOD, indorsed by him, and made payable at the New-York State Bank, as said notes will not be paid—the consideration therefor having failed.

NEW-YORK, April 21, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND HORICON R. R. CO., No. 47 Exchange-place, New-York, May 15, 1857.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR A PORTION OF the Additional Stock of this Company, entitling the holder to a share of the lands to be purchased of Government, will be received at par at this office until further notice.

J. B. SMITH, President.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

$30,000.—A PLEASANT SUMMER BUSINESS AND A QUICK FORTUNE.—A beautiful invention, very simple and cheap in construction, adapted to the wants of railroad companies, is offered for sale. A part of the purchase price would be taken in Western lands or other real estate. Apply at No. 7 Wall-st., room No. 7, 3d story.

$15,000 IN ONE SUM; ALSO $10,000, $8,000, $6,500, $6,000, $4,000, $3,500, $3,000, and various other amounts, larger and smaller, to be invested on bond and mortgage on first-class real estate. Apply to R. SALTONSTALL, No. 38 Wall-st.

STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND sold on commission by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

REFERENCES—American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Bank of the Republic, Merchants' Bank.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE bonds will be issued by the Comptroller in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 12 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

YACHT FOR SALE OR CHARTER.—THE schooner yacht STARLIGHT, about 60 tons, well found and in perfect order. No boat in the squadron has better accommodations. Apply to N. BLOODGOOD, Secretary New-York Yacht Club, No. 4 Pine-st.

$30,000 TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED CITY property in sums to suit applicants. Apply to FREDERICK E. WESTBROOK, 12 Chamber-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 106 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, May 12, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Board of Directors, at their meeting held this day, have declared a (semi-annual) dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after Wednesday, the 20th day of May inst., until which day (inclusive) the transfer books are closed.

EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK—NEW-YORK, MAY 12, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the first day of June. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst. to the 1st prox. By order of the Board.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

BANK NOTICES.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d av., corner 9th st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. B. STILLMAN, Pres.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, STATIONERS' Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates, cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

INSURANCE.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—For the quarter ending 30th April, 1857.

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

For Premiums	$214,108 11	
For Interest and Annuities	31,714 54	—$245,822 65

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid claims by death, being amount insured by policies	$66,000 00	
Paid additions to the same, for dividends declared	3,835 72	
Paid for surrendered policies and annuities	5,425 03	
Paid commissions to agents	8,547 08	
Paid taxes, printing, stationery, exchange, postage	6,061 41	
Paid advertising, salaries, rent, medical examinations, &c	13,261 06	—$93,130 16
Net increase for the quarter		$152,692 49
Add—		
Net assets on hand Feb. 1, 1857		2,749,799 30
Net assets on hand May 1, 1857		2,902,288 79
Policies issued during the quarter	521	
Policies in force May 1, 1857	10,186	

Of which 9,195 are for the whole life.

Average amount of insurance for each policy of insurance..........$2,622 10

I have examined the above returns and find them correct. SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

May 15, 1857.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Frederick S. Winston,	Richard Patrick,	Alfred Edwards,
Millard Fillmore,	Joseph Blunt,	Lucius Robinson,
David Hoadley,	Nath'l Hayden,	Sam. D. Babcock,
William V. Brady,	Jonathan Miller,	William S Cox,
Henry A. Smythe,	Abram Bininger,	C. J. Steadman,
Robt H. McCurdy,	J. P. Yelverton,	Gep't H. Norton,
John V. L. Pruyn,	J. Wadsworth,	J. P. Treadwell,
William Betts,	Wm. J. Bunker,	Ezra Wheeler,
Isaac Green Pearson,	Sam. M. Cornell,	W. P. Popham,
William Moore,	Sam. E. Sproulls,	L. Edgerton,
John H. Swift,	John M. Stuart,	W. S. Brown,
W. E. Dodge,	Hamlin Blake,	Geo. R. Clark.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

Secretary—ISAAC ABBATT, Actuary—SHEPP'D HOMANS.
Medical Examiner—MINTURN POST, M. D.
General Agent—HENRY H. HYDE.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
Office No. 6 Broad-st., New-York.

This Company insures all kinds of Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise, Vessels in Port, and other Property,

AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.
GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, President.
EUGENE PLUNKETT, Vice-President.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Geo. S. Doughty,	Eugene Plunkett,	Frederick Pentz,
Jacob Little,	Rich'd F. Carman,	M. O. Roberts,
A. C. Kingsland,	John R. Peters,	Ramsay Crooks,
F. De Peyster,	E. K. Collins,	Alfred Plunkett,
John Garcia,	Daniel Richards,	G. W. Burnham,
Wm. H. Johnson,	Henry L. Hoguet,	Joannes Gourd,
L. E. Lahens,	Geo. B. Morewood,	J. T. B. Maxwell,
A. Van Santvoord,	W. A. S. Van Duzer,	Robert Hogan,
Hiram Anderson,	Waldo Hutchins,	Charles B. Hart,
Howard C. Cady,	Edouard Bossange,	William Ferdon,
F. J. Hosford,	Anson Livingston,	Robert W. Mead,
Charles Sagory,	John Ewen,	Charles B. White,
P. K. Francis,	John H. Brower,	S. J. Pardessus.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings.)
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker,	Joseph Lawrence,	Edward Haight,
Wm. F. Mott,	Jas. G. Garner,	Sam. C. Paxson,
John Halsey,	Richd. P. Bruff,	Wm. Birdsall, Jr.
Edward Wood,	L. S. Wyman,	Wm. H. Hussey
Robert L. Case,	Edwd. Willets,	D. Cromwell, Jr.
Wm. Dennistoun,	R. J. Donnell,	Chas. E. Parker,
Edwd. Merritt,	John R. Willis,	John D. Warren,
Henry Barrow,	Smith Lawrence,	Edwd. Cromwell
Geo. R. Grinnell,	John Allen,	Matthew Mitchell,
B. M. Whitlock,	R. Lindley Murray,	Wm. A. Butler,
Geo. H. Beyer,	E. W. Corlies,	S. T. Valentine,
Chester Ely,	Wm. M. Abbatt,	David R. Eedle,

JOSEPH WALKER, President.

THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Office Merchants' Exchange, corner William-st. and Exchange-place. Cash capital $200,000.

DIRECTORS

James M. Halsted,	W. W. De Forest,	Robert L. Stuart,
Geo. T. Olyphant,	John H. Brower,	Le Gr. B. Cannon,
Robert Hoe,	Moses A. Hoppock,	John A. Weeks,
Winth. S. Gilman,	L. S. Suarez,	Jacob Little,
H. G. Marquand,	Loring Andrews,	Geo. Griswold, Jr.,
John T. Moore,	John K. Myers,	Wm. G. Lambert,
S. S. Clapp,	Simeon Baldwin,	Walter Edwards,
Isra'l Corse,	George Palen,	James R. Taylor,
O. D. F. Grant,	Allen Hay,	Henry Bange,
Robert W. Rodman,	Thos. S. Young,	J. H. Frothingham,
M. Armstrong, Jr.,	John M. Furman,	F. D. Lockwood.

This Company insures buildings, furniture and other property against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms. J. M. HALSTED, President.

FREDK. W. DOWNER, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE-INSURANCE COMPANY—Cash capital $250,000, with a large surplus. Office No. 52 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.

HUGH LAING, President.

DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,	Stuart C. Marsh,	John Penfold,
Charles R. Sword,	D. Henry Haight,	Joseph Lawrence,
John Compton,	Silas Brown,	A. R. Eno,
Leonard S. Suarez,	Joseph W. Corlies,	Lawrence Turnure
John Watson,	Wm. K. Strong,	S. T. Nicoll,
Samuel Willets,	Noah S. Hunt,	Thomas Small,
Geo. Griswold, Jr.,	Geo. A. Townsend,	Don A. Cushman,
J. H. Ransom,	Alfred Willis,	Sylv'r L. H. Ward,
U. J. Smith,	J. S. Boyd,	A. Y. del Valle,
Robert M. Bruce,	Henry S. Leverich,	Alve E. Laing
Cor's W. Lawrence,	R. Townsend,	

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A SPECULATION.—4,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE FOR CASH AND DRY-GOODS.—These are splendid grazing and farming lands, situated in Laporte County, Ida. Laporte County is the best in the State, and Laporte, the county seat, has a population of about 8,000. These lands are only about 13 miles south of Door Prairie, where land is now worth from $75 to $150 per acre. At the price which these lands will now be sold, the purchaser cannot fail to realize a fortune on the advance which must inevitably take place. Two important lines of railroad run through these lands. Address C. R. M., care of S. B. CHITTENDEN & CO., Park-place, New-York.

FOR SALE—BY A GENTLEMAN ABOUT RE-tiring in the country, a valuable manufacturing building 50x100, built of brick in the best manner. Location, near East Broadway and Grand st. Attached is a superior steam-engine of 45 horse-power, with complete gearing. It is leased for $6,000 per annum. $10,000 cash and balance in railroad bonds and stocks will be taken. Address A. H. G., box No. 673 Post-Office.

SLOOP YACHT RAY FOR SALE—33 TONS, 3 years old, built by George Steers, and considered one of the fastest yachts of her size afloat. Is thoroughly found and furnished, and in perfect order. Price $3,5[illegible]0. Apply to N. BLOODGOOD, Secretary New-York Yacht Club, No. 4 Pine-st., or to W. H. THOMAS, No. 129 Pearl-st.

YACHT FOR SALE.—THE SAIL-BOAT ALIDA having been thoroughly overhauled, is now offered for sale by the subscriber. She is 30 feet long, 9 feet beam; is very fast and complete in every particular. For further information, apply to JOHN T. ROLLINS, No. 87 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUNDRY ESTABLISHment in Peekskill, formerly occupied by Taylor & Flagler. A safe and profitable business will be disposed of with the property. For particulars, apply on the premises, or at No. 210 Water-st., New-York.

F. P. FLAGLER.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A PERSON DEsirous of going into business.—For sale in a neighboring city, an old and well established Gents' Furnishing Establishment, doing a large and successful business. For particulars, address K. S. D., Box No. 3,185 Post-Office.

$5,000 TO $1,000.—ANY PERSON OF CHARacter and integrity having this amount at command, may use it, with or without a little of his time, to a good advantage. References exchanged. Address M. R. W., Box No. 67 Broadway Post-Office.

TO OWNERS OF STEAMBOATS.—THE boat now running to Astoria is to be withdrawn on 1st June, and there will then be an opening on a very desirable route for a suitable steamboat with a capable and accommodating Captain.

GROCERY STORE FOR SALE—STOCK, fixtures, lease, &c., of one of the best stands in New-York, doing a cash trade of $800 per week. This is a rare chance for a man to step into a good paying business. Inquire at No. 24 Carmine-st.

MACHINERY.

BOILERS FOR SALE.

3 UPRIGHT TUBULAR BOILERS, new.
6 BOILERS, 30 in. dia. x 4 ft long, second-hand.
LOCOMOTIVE BOILERS, new and second-hand.
1 NEW HORIZONTAL TUBULAR BOILER, of about 30 horse-power. Will be set up, and put in operation, and no pay unless satisfactory. Several other boilers, both new and second-hand. Apply to CHARLES H. COPELAND, No. 66 Broadway, New-York.

PATENT RIGHT NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS are cautioned against purchasing any interest in and to the Patent known as the "Ostrander and Webster" and "Webster Patent Machines for Making Sheet Metal Tubes," from any other person than the undersigned, who is the sole owner of said Patents for the United States, except the County of St. Louis. State and County Rights for sale. WILLIAM OSTRANDER, No. 57 Ann-st.

NEW-YORK, May 1[illegible], 1857.

STEAM BOILERS FOR SALE.—TWO VERtical tubular and one horizontal tubular boilers, all new, with appurtenances complete, will be sold low. Apply to CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 66 Broadway.

TO PAPER-HANGING PRINTERS.—ONE new six color printing machine for sale cheap. Apply at No. 426 10th-st., East River.

LOCOMOTIVE BOILERS FOR SALE.—ONE six-horse, two eight-horse, and two ten-horse, for sale cheap. Apply at No. 425 Tenth-st., East River.

WANTED—A GOOD FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF about two by three feet, and about four feet in height. Address Box No. 1,270 Post-Office.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees, until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

[illegible]

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK, LONDON, AND BREMEN.—The magnificent British steamships
QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, Captain BEAL, 3,321 tons burthen;
INDIANA, Captain BAKER, 2,364 tons burthen;
ARGO, Captain BRUNSON, 2,315 tons burthen;
JASON, Captain BURRIDGE, 2,667 tons burthen;
owned by the European and American Steam Shipping Company, of London and Southampton, are appointed to sail from New-York on every alternate Wednesday for London and Bremen, touching at Southampton to land passengers and mails for England and France. They will remain one day at London, and then proceed to Bremen. Returning they will leave Bremen for New-York on every alternate Saturday, stopping only at Southampton. These steamships are of the first class, and have superior accommodations for passengers. They will take a limited number of third-class or steerage passengers. A surgeon is attached to each ship.

The rates of freight to London will be but little higher than those of sailing ships.

RATES OF PASSAGE—First Cabin, $80; Second Cabin, $50; Steerage, $30.

The steamship QUEEN OF THE SOUTH will sail from New-York on WEDNESDAY, May 27, and be succeeded by the INDIANA, June 10.

For freight or passage apply to C. H. SAND,
No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$130
Second Cabin Passage..........75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$110
Second Cabin Passage..........60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

EUROPA, Leitch,	leaves Boston	Wednesday, May 20
ASIA, Lott,	leaves N. York	Wednesday, May 27
NIAGARA, Wickman,	leaves Boston	Wednesday, June 3
ARABIA, Stone,	leaves N. York	Wednesday, June 10
AMERICA, Lang,	leaves Boston	Wednesday, June 17
AFRICA, Shannon,	leaves N. York	Wednesday, June 24
EUROPA, Leitch,	leaves Boston	Wednesday, July 1
PERSIA, Judkins,	leaves N. York	Wednesday, July 8

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail Steamship [illegible], Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively, on SATURDAY, June 6, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M.

All letters must pass through the Post Office; any others will be returned.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have water-tight compartments.

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE, will sail on the 20th of June, and the BALTIC, Capt. J. J. COMSTOCK, early in August. No expense has been spared to make them, in all respects, as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of structure yet unequaled.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMIN, commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, commander; GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:
GLASGOW, Saturday, April 25, at 12 o'clock, noon.
EDINBURG, Saturday, May 2, at 12 o'clock, noon.
NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 6, at 12 o'clock, noon.
GLASGOW, Saturday, June 20, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JOHN McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS PROCURED By EDWARD ROBINSON, Jr., Notary and Commissioner, No. 59 Wall-st., third floor. Parties unable to visit the office will be waited upon at their residences.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE
To Chicago and all points West and Southwest,
Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo,
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York.
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, April 6, 1857, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 7:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate Stations. Passengers by this train will remain over night at Elmira, and proceed the next morning.
Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate Stations.
Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate Stations.
Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night Express, at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day, (except that the train on Saturday runs only to Hornellsville—thence to Buffalo.)
Night Express, at 4:30 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.
These Express Trains connect at Elmira, with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL, SAME DAY.—Leave New-York and Hudson River Railroad at 6:30 A. M.; leave Troy, by Troy and Boston Railroad, at 11:50 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 2:30, Burlington 5:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 11½ A. M. (Nov. 1 this goes into effect;) leave Troy, by Troy and Boston Railroad, at 5:45; arrive at Rutland 9:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M.; arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 4:45 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 8:30 A. M., for all points north and east of Rutland. ISAAC V. BAKER,
Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.

MAY 5, 1856.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M. $2 25; stopping at all way stations. 11 and 4 go to Kensington. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $13 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunck.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 18, 1857.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FROM APRIL 13, 1857, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Train, 6 and 11:30 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany Passenger train 2:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing 7 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 9:30 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 and 10:35 A. M., and 4:45 P. M.; and Albany at 5 and 10:35 A. M., and 5 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LAND ROUTE—NEW-YORK TO PROVIDENCE, &c.—On and after April 1, 1857, Express Trains of the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad will leave Hartford on the arrival there of the Express Trains of the New-York and New-Haven, and New-Haven, Hartford, and Springfield Railroads, which leave New-York at 8 A. M.

SAMUEL NOTT, Superintendent.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL LINE.—The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will [illegible] at 4 o'clock, P. M., precisely. For freight, apply on board, where all bills of lading will be signed; and for passage, at the office of SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The magnificent steamship JAMES ADGER, [illegible] C. TURNER, Commander, will succeed and leave on WEDNESDAY, May 27. The favorite steamer CAROLINA makes regular trips to Fernandina and the various landings on the St. John's River, Florida, connecting with the steamers from New-York, and leaving Charleston every TUESDAY. Through tickets to Jacksonville, $[illegible]; to Palatka, $[illegible].

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave for the above places on Saturday, 23d inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M., from pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the great mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, [illegible] this the cheapest, quickest, and most expeditious. [illegible] Passage and fare, including state room, to Norfolk $[illegible]; Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage [illegible]. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 25 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The splendid steamship FLORIDA, Captain ISAAC CROWELL, will leave for Savannah on SATURDAY, May 23, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Bills of lading signed only on board.

For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

The owners of this Line will not be responsible for goods unless bills lading are regularly signed, and the value thereof expressed.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON VIA NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—From the foot of Courtlandt-st., pier No. 18 N. R. daily.—The new and splendid steamer COMMONWEALTH, Captain J. W. WILLIAMS, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The fast and commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Captain WILLIAM WILCOX, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

FARES.

	Cabin.	Deck.		Cabin.	Deck.
Boston	$4 00	$3 50	Nashua	[illegible]	[illegible]
Worcester	3 00	2 00	Lowell	[illegible]	[illegible]
Providence	3 00	2 00	Groton June't'n	[illegible]	
Fitchburg	3 85	—	New-London or Norwich	3 00	1 50

For further information, State Rooms, Freight Tariffs, &c., apply to E. S. MARTIN, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

THE STEAMER SYLVAN SHORE LEAVES Peck-slip for Harlem at 7, 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 3, 5½ P. M. Leaves Harlem at 6, 8, 10½ A. M., 1, 3, 5½ P. M. Stopping at 10th and 120th sts. each way. Fare 8 cents.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—RICHMOND COUNTY.—JAMES CHEETHAM and JAMES CHEETHAM, Jr., against SAMUEL T. JONES and MARTHA MARY, his wife, Samuel Ashton, Thomas Ashton, Richard Ashton, James Ashton, Frank Ashton, and William Martin, [illegible] agent of [illegible], Richard Clarke, Thomas Clarke, James Clarke, [illegible], Lewis Atterbury, Jr., agent of Ashworth & Company, George Ashworth & Richard Roe, whose true name is unknown, composing the firm of [illegible], Elizabeth F. Thomas, George Griswold and John C. Green.—Amended summons for relief.—To the defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, at his office at Richmond, in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 107 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Nov. 1, 1856.

STEWART, STALLKNECHT & CHAIN,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint was filed with the Clerk of the County of Richmond, on the 11th day of April, 1857.

ap16-law6wTh* STEWART, STALLKNECHT & CHAIN,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—ROBERT H. ARKENBURGH against ALEXANDER COBURN and others.—No. 1.—In pursuance of a judgment made and entered in this action, on the 22d day of April, 1857, I will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 21st day of May, 1857, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, the following described premises: "All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being on the southerly side of Twenty-third-street, in the City of New-York, and which is bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-third-street, distant one hundred and thirty-seven feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of the Ninth-avenue and Twenty-third-street; running thence southerly and partly through the middle of a party wall, standing partly on the lot hereby conveyed and partly on the lot adjoining on the east, ninety-eight feet eight inches; thence westerly and parallel to Twenty-third-street, thirteen feet; thence northerly and parallel to the Ninth-avenue ninety-eight feet eight inches to the southerly line of Twenty-third-street, thence easterly and along said southerly line of Twenty-third-street thirteen feet, to the place of beginning."—Dated New-York, April 27, 1857. THOMAS DARLINGTON, Referee.

VAN VORST & BRAINERD, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

ap28-law3wTh* No. 160 Broadway, New-York.

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.—AUGUSTUS R. CASE against CHARLES COLEMAN and Mrs. MARY COLEMAN his wife, [illegible] Andrews and Mrs. —— Andrews his wife, William S. Hudson and Elmina Hudson his wife, Edward W. Arthur, John W. Avery, Gustavus P. Taylor, [illegible], James Nelson, Orlando H. Gardner, and John Morrison.—Summons.—To each and every of the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is *herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your* answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 157 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Nov. 18, 1856.

A. M. BURR, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint herein was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Suffolk, at Riverhead, in said County, on the 18th day of April, 1857.

ap16-law6wTh* A. M. BURR, Plaintiff's Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given according to law, to all persons having claims against JOSEPH W. BURDEN, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executrix, at the residence of [illegible] M. LOBETT, No. 462 Grand-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the thirteenth day of November next.—Dated, May 6, 1857.

MARIA BURDEN, [illegible]

my7-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JACOB C. WEEKS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executrix, at her residence, No. 231 Livingston-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the eleventh day of November next.—Dated May 5, 1857.

CATHARINE V. WEEKS, Administratrix.

my7-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PETER SHONNARD, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of CHARLES CHENEY, No. 202 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of May next.—Dated Nov. 18, 1856.

JANE SHONNARD, }
CHARLES SHONNARD, } Executors.

n20-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT L. STEVENS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON, No. 17 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 19, 1857. EDWIN A. STEVENS, Executor, &c.

my21-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM S. SEAMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of SCHUREMAN HALSTED, Nos. 36 and 38 Murray-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 2[illegible], 1857.

HENRY MOORE, }
SCHUREMAN HALSTED, } Executors.

ja29-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DANIEL BURGESS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator, at No. 60 John-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of July next.—Dated December 30, 1856.

ja1-law6mTh* JOHN PAINE, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ESTHER ROBINSON, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 19 William-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the second day of November next.—Dated, New-York the 29th day of April, 1857.

ALANSON ROBINSON,
ap30-law6mTh* Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of PHILIP HART, late of the City of New-York, Baker, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of MYER MASTER, No. 8 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of August next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 4, 1857.

f5-law6mTh* FRANCIS MILLER, Executor.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS

Forgery! forgery! Beware
Of rogues, who counterfeits prepare;
For LYONS' Powder and his Pills,
That bugs in chambers, rats in walls,
[illegible]
By counterfeits, [illegible]
Have counterfeited been, in name.

LYON CANNOT BE ANSWERABLE FOR the consequences of using the poisonous nostrums got up in imitation of his harmless MAGNETIC POWDERS for destroying insects, and his MAGNETIC PILLS for exterminating rats and mice. Look at the signature, E. LYON, Depot No. 424 Broadway.

NEW-YORK CITY.

MOVEMENTS OF EX-PRESIDENT PIERCE.—Mr. PIERCE and wife, who arrived in town on Monday afternoon, are during their stay here the guests of Ex-Senator HAMILTON FISH. The Ex President seems to be enjoying good health, but Mrs. PIERCE is still laboring under the effects of illness. Yesterday Mr. PIERCE came down town, among other things, to look at Mr. CHURCH's painting of Niagara Falls. During the day he was called on by several of his political and personal friends, and in the evening he dined with a select number of guests invited by his host, among whom were Gov. MARCY, GEORGE BANCROFT, President CHARLES KING, DANIEL LORD, Collector REDFIELD, and CHARLES O'CONOR. To-day, in compliance with the invitation of Dr. COGSWELL, he will pay a visit to the Astor Library. Mr. PIERCE will probably leave town on Friday for Concord, N. H., stopping a few days in Boston. It is rumored that he has purchased a farm in the vicinity of Concord, where he intends to devote his time to agricultural pursuits and enjoyments, and has no idea of accepting any Southern plantation at present.

THE CITY TREASURY ON ITS LEGS AGAIN.—All our officials wear smiling faces now, having heard that the tender-hearted capitalists of Wall-street have taken pity on the beggarly condition of the Treasury, and supplied the Chamberlain with a fair amount of funds, at the ruinously low rate of 7 per cent. per annum. Mr. STOUT has paid off all the warrants hitherto presented, and has a surplus of $300,000 to $500,000 on hand. This includes the amount to the credit of the Sinking Fund. In correction of our statement that Mr. REYNOLDS, the street contractor, had been paid only $4,000, out of the $20,000 due him for work thus far done, Mr. STOUT assures us that all warrants drawn by the Comptroller in favor of Mr. REYNOLDS have been paid, and that on presentation, as far as he knows to the contrary. At all events, if they had not been, he thinks he should have heard an outcry from that quarter before this.

CONCERT WITH A PURPOSE.—A concert of music will be given at Mr. BEECHER's Church on Thursday evening, of which the avails are to have a novel disposition. Master BENJ. P. MALLATRATT, one of the Sabbath School children—a Brooklyn boy not twelve years old—has shown himself a prodigy in music, particularly in the use of the violin. Mr. BEECHER, Mr. BOWEN, Dr. MORRILL and some others have undertaken to direct the purpose of the Sabbath School children to send this fellow to Europe to enter upon a course of musical studies at the Royal Academy of Music in London. At his benefit he is to perform several violin solos, and will be assisted by several musical celebrities.

A WALKING MYSTERY.—A short, stout man with clenched hands and a desperate air, has been walking to and fro every morning up and down Warren-street, and every afternoon up and down Murray-street—from an early hour of the morning till past 9 o'clock of the evening. This he has followed up for the last twelve days without intermission, spite of rain, wind or cold. Who he is, what he is, what is his grievance, nobody knows. Questioned, he answers nothing—pumped, he leaks nothing. He was forced gently into a store one day, when some incoherent remarks about "money enough," "swindlers," &c. were all that could be got out of him.

THE CITY ASSESSMENT ROLLS.—The assessment rolls of the different Wards of the City were delivered on Tuesday to the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments. Yesterday, they were opened at the office of the Commissioners for review and correction, and will remain open for inspection till the 25th of next month, when they will be given into the Comptroller's hands, who sends them to the Board of Supervisors, thence to be transmitted with final amendments to the Tax Collector for collection. The assessment rolls have not been footed up yet, so that it is impossible to give an official statement of the increase in the valuation of property in the City since last year. It is expected that the increase in real and personal estate will not fall much short of twenty per cent. The tax bill calls for a collection of taxes of over $7,000,000.

The Tax Commissioners, by the law passed April 18, 1857, have some additional duties imposed upon them. The labors heretofore pertaining to the Bureau of Assessments of the Street Department have been thrust upon their shoulders. By this new arrangement, on the 1st of September, the corps of assessors—forty-four in number—will be swept away, and nine Deputy Tax Commissioners take their place. The assessors thus lose suddenly their salaries, which, just before the passage of the law, were raised to $700 a year for each. Another provision of the new law takes away from the Board of Supervisors the correction of assessments.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY, MAY 21.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 109, 116, 29, 33, 26, 34, 35, 36, 37, 24, 31, 15, 25, 106.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—No calendar till Friday.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126. *Part II.*—Nos. 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

LIFE IN THE FOURTH WARD—A PRIZE-FIGHT ON SUNDAY—THE SECONDS QUARREL AND ONE OF THEM IS KILLED.—The inquest upon the body of James O'Donnell, the young man who was killed in Roosevelt-street, last Sunday, by a stab with a knife in the hands of one Michael Hays, was finished yesterday. It appears by the evidence taken yesterday that O'Donnell and Hays had, on Sunday evening, acted as seconds in a prize-fight between two young men named Murphy and Courtney, which took place in the house No. 248 Water-street, and that they were returning from the fight when a dispute arose between them as to the pugilistic powers of their respective principals. From this the fight began, which ended in the death of O'Donnell, by Hays, who stabbed him in the abdomen with a knife.

James Booth, a cooper, residing at No. 64 Lorrimer-street, Williamsburg, was the first witness examined yesterday. He swore that on the night of the fatal affray he was sleeping in a lodging-house in Roosevelt-street, and that he was awakened by a loud noise in the street; he went into the street and saw two men fighting; they were both down; he heard one of the men screaming loudly, that he had been stabbed, and saw blood upon him; he then saw the other man who was fighting run away, and the man who said he had been stabbed cried out, "Stop him—he has stabbed me;" witness pursued the man who was running away, and seized upon him, whereupon he (the man that was running away) dropped a knife upon the street, and then tore himself away and got off; witness afterwards assisted in conveying the wounded man to the Hospital, and on returning he informed the Policeman, whom he had assisted in removing the wounded man, that he saw the man who was fighting with O'Donnell throw the knife into the street; he pointed out the place to the officer, who procured a lamp and on looking found the knife in the place designated. Mathew Terr, a policeman of the IVth Ward, testified to finding the knife in the place and manner designated by the previous witness.

Daniel Clifford, residing in Vandewater-street, being duly sworn, said: I was in Roosevelt-street Sunday night when the fight took place, but was too drunk to remember what happened.

Lieut. Lendigan deposed that he was in charge of the Fourth Ward Station-house on Sunday night last; that about eleven o'clock the brothers Hays, Thomas and Michael, came in and said that there was a fight in Roosevelt-street, and that Eugene Sullivan was the cause of it; that they had been attacked or would be attacked, and Mike Hays said he was afraid to go home without protection; Sergeant White was sent out with the brothers, and walked with them, he said, some distance, no one attempting any violence to them. Soon afterwards, word came to the Station-house that James O'Donnell had been stabbed by Michael Hays, (the man who had just claimed the protection of the police,) and an officer was forthwith sent to look for Hays, but he did not find him. Patrick Murphy, a Fourth Ward Policeman, said he understood that O'Donnell and Hays had acted as seconds to the prize fight which took place at the house of Daniel Ludlow, No. 248 Water-street, on Sunday evening, and he was sorry to say that it was his own son who fought with Courtney on that occasion.

James Dillon was sworn, and testified to having seen Hays make a thrust at O'Donnell during the fight. No other evidence was taken. The Coroner addressed the Jury, who then retired, and agreed upon the following verdict—"That James O'Donnell came to his death from a wound in the abdomen, inflicted by a knife in the hands of Michael Hays; and it is the opinion of the Jury that his brother, Thomas Hays, is an accessory before the fact." Thomas Hays was thereupon committed to the Tombs to answer. Michael Hays has not been yet arrested. He has fled the City.

[Advertisement.]

CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN.

This agreeable tonic and diuretic is the very purest essence of British grain, delicately tinctured with a concentrated extract of the finest Italian juniper berries.

It is recommended for the healthy as well as the sick by the medical faculty of both hemispheres.

For sale by all druggists and grocers and fruiterers. Quarts, $1; pints, 50 cents.

EDMUND C. CHARLES, Importer,
No. 40 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

EVANS
EXTENSIVE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st., between Gold and Cliff sts.

Spring Raglans	$5 to 12
Spring Raglans	5 to 12
Spring Raglans	5 to 12
Spring Raglans	5 to 12
Spring Raglans	5 to 12
Cassimere Business Coats	3 50 to 10
Cassimere Business Coats	3 50 to 10
Cassimere Business Coats	3 50 to 10
Cassimere Business Coats	3 50 to 10
Cassimere Business Coats	3 50 to 10
Elegant blue cloth Dress Coats	8 to 15
Elegant blue cloth Dress Coats	8 to 15
Elegant blue cloth Dress Coats	8 to 15
Elegant blue cloth Dress Coats	8 to 15
Elegant blue cloth Dress Coats	8 to 15
Elegant blue cloth Dress Coats	8 to 15
Black cloth Frock Coats	5 50 to 10
Black cloth Frock Coats	5 50 to 10
Black cloth Frock Coats	5 50 to 10
Black cloth Frock Coats	5 50 to 10
Black cloth Frock Coats	5 50 to 10
Super black cloth Frock Coats	10 to 14
Super black cloth Frock Coats	10 to 14
Super black cloth Frock Coats	10 to 14
Super black cloth Frock Coats	10 to 14
Super black cloth Frock Coats	10 to 14
The finest custom-made Frock Coats	14 to 20
The finest custom-made Frock Coats	14 to 20
The finest custom-made Frock Coats	14 to 20
The finest custom-made Frock Coats	14 to 20
The finest custom-made Frock Coats	14 to 20
Cassimere Business Pants	1 50 to 3
Cassimere Business Pants	1 50 to 3
Cassimere Business Pants	1 50 to 3
Cassimere Business Pants	1 50 to 3
Cassimere Business Pants	1 50 to 3
Fine Dress Cassimere Pants	4 to 6
Fine Dress Cassimere Pants	4 to 6
Fine Dress Cassimere Pants	4 to 6
Fine Dress Cassimere Pants	4 to 6
Fine Dress Cassimere Pants	4 to 6
All the new patterns of Silk Vestings	2 50 to 5
All the new patterns of Silk Vestings	2 50 to 5
All the new patterns of Silk Vestings	2 50 to 5
All the new patterns of Silk Vestings	2 50 to 5
All the new patterns of Silk Vestings	2 50 to 5
Cassimere Business Vests	1 50 to 3
Cassimere Business Vests	1 50 to 4
Cassimere Business Vests	1 50 to 3
Cassimere Business Vests	1 50 to 3
Cassimere Business Vests	1 50 to 3
Complete cassimere Business Suits	6 to 18
Complete cassimere Business Suits	6 to 18
Complete cassimere Business Suits	6 to 18
Complete cassimere Business Suits	6 to 18
Complete cassimere Business Suits	6 to 18
Complete black cloth Suits	12 to 25
Complete black cloth Suits	12 to 25
Complete black cloth Suits	12 to 25
Complete black cloth Suits	12 to 25
Complete black cloth Suits	12 to 25

The amount of the above articles at this extensive establishment is immense. Not one man in a hundred fails to be suited in every respect.

EVANS, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.,
between Gold and Cliff sts.

[Advertisement.]

REXFORD'S BITTERS.

These BITTERS are Carminative, Tonic, Stomachic, Anti-dyspeptic, Alterative, and deliciously Aromatic.

They are prepared with the greatest care, entirely from Vegetables, and while they possess highly sanative properties, are entirely innocent in their effects.

They are invaluable as a preventive of Ague and Fever, and Bilious Diseases, and should be used by every one living or traveling in a malarious country.

They are an effectual cure for Loss of Appetite, General Debility, Flatulency, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, &c., and are very useful as a preventive and cure of DIARRHŒA and SUMMER COMPLAINTS.

They contain no cathartic ingredients whatever, and while they are efficacious in curing, they are more particularly recommended as a Preventive of Disease.

DOSE.—From a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful, three or four times a day, taken in water, cider, ale, wine, or any innocent medium. For debility, or loss of appetite they should be taken from ten to fifteen minutes before eating.

Prepared only by L. M. REXFORD, of Binghamton, and sold only by him and F. S. COZZENS, sole agent, No. 73 Warren-street, New-York City.

[Advertisement.]

The fine collection of valuable pictures, the property of ISAAC GOULD, Esq., will come under the hammer on the 22d inst. Can be seen at Messrs. SCHENCK's, No. 88 Nassau-street. Remnants of the Hungarian Army, with fine portraits of the generals and leading men in that patriotic move, and life-like portrait of KOSSUTH, by WM. HAHN; Canal and Locks at Little Falls, by W. R. MILLER; The Gloaming, by WM. HART; Island of Capria, Italy, by CRONCH; Group and Winter, by VON OSSME; Children Rescued from Perishing in the Snow, by HAGEN; Fowls, by GONTON; the grand and finely finished Landscape, by WYNANTS; Pair of Marines, by ALBERT VON BEEST; The Levant, by LINGABOCH; Marine, Cape May, by TALBOT; The City and Seaport of Portsmouth, showing the spot where the Queen stood when receiving the *Resolute*, by BUTLAND, are works of art a King might covet.

[Advertisement.]

The AULIN PATENT GAS WORKS are used to light the city of Auburn, New-York; are being erected to light the village of Palmyra, New-York, and Kalamazoo and Grand Rapids, Michigan, and will be erected this summer by the new Company now forming for the city of Paterson, N. J., and also by some at least of the towns (in nine different States) now in negotiation. For their unequaled simplicity, safety and economy for factories, &c., parties are referred to the Harmony Mills, Cohoes, N. Y., where they have been used the last six months. Central office of the Aulin Company, No. 44 State-street, Albany, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

INFINITE—UNIVERSAL.—One Power, infinite, pervades and inspires all animate and inanimate matter; one sun cheers the earth; of one blood are made all nations of men: and one medicine (BRANDRETH's Pills) cures all disease, because they purify the blood. Vegetable in their composition, they infuse life into the human stomach. All food is but vegetable life in another form, and BRANDRETH's Pills, possessing these qualities, build up the system, when age, exertion, or the cares of life have so weakened the body's vitality that food alone cannot restore it. Principal office, No. 43 Brandreth Building.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN's Florida Water is the only article of that name that is not worthless. The proprietors have supplied South America for fifteen years, and have introduced the article here at the instance of ladies who had previously used it in Peru and Chili. It is a richer perfume than the Farina Cologne, retains its floral freshness longer when exposed to the air, and its cosmetic properties are superior. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., Wholesale Druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all Druggists at 50c. per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The approval of Royalty is only valuable because monarchs are supposed to have received the best advice of the most learned in their respective kingdoms; and for this reason the adoption of HOLLOWAY's Pills and Ointment by all the Royal families of Europe is a significant sign, as it represents the opinion of the European Colleges.

[Advertisement.]

TREES AND PLANTS.—PARSONS & Co., Flushing, near New-York, invite the attention of those about planting, to their large and well-grown stock of deciduous and evergreen trees. They can supply, to great advantage, those who wish to plant in masses, or who wish single specimens of large size for immediate effect. Exotic plants, roses, and vines, can also be furnished in great variety. Catalogues by mail, or at No. 20 Wall-street, basement.

[Advertisement.]

HUNGARIAN WINES—RED AND WHITE.—The pure, fine flavored, wholesome and economical wines, of various qualities in hhds., quarter casks and demijohns, for sale by FRED. S. COZZENS, No. 73 Warren-street.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 1 Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

J. R. STAFFORD's OLIVE TAR is a concentrated extract which is applied and inhaled; it is the only fluid that contains electro-magnetism, which it imparts to the system, increasing its vitality, enabling it to expel pain and disease. STAFFORD's OINTMENT and POWDERS cure all diseases of impure blood. The Ointment is made of J. R. STAFFORD's Olive Tar, diluted with mutton tallow. The Powders are a new combination of sulphur and iron with sugar of milk; the taste is agreeable; they do not sicken nor purge, but act directly upon the blood. The following are the names of a few well known persons who have used the above, and who commend their use as indicated, for diseases of the throat, lungs, nerves, muscles, joints, skin, &c.:

Isaac V. Fowler, Esq., Postmaster, New-York.
George Law, Esq., Fifth-avenue, New-York.
Jos. L. Lord, Esq., No. 11 Wall-street, New-York.
J. H. Ladd, Esq., Publisher of *Independent*, N. Y.
Dr. E. Bright, Editor *Examiner*, New-York.
C. Van Wyck, Esq., Pro'r *Ch'n Intelligencer*, N. Y.
Robert B. Coleman, Esq., Astor House, New-York.
Simeon Draper, Esq., cor. Pine and William, N. Y.
Col. Daniel Richards, No. 74 Broadway, New-York.
E. R. Yale, Esq., Mansion House, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Wm. B. Townsend, Esq., Staten Island, New-York.
Thurlow Weed, Esq., Albany, New-York.
John M. Barnard, Esq., Boston, Mass.
Gen. Duff Green, Washington, D. C.
Rev. Dr. Leonard, Exeter, N. H.
Rev. R. H. Conklin, Providence, R. I.
Rev. B. C. Taylor, Bergen, N. J.
A. H. Barney, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio.
John J. Speed, Esq., Detroit, Michigan.
Hon. David A. Noble, Monroe, Michigan.
John B. Steenburger, Esq., California.
John P. Warner, Esq., Chicago, Illinois.
Gen. Cazneau, Texas.

Olive Tar, 50 cents a bottle; Ointment, 25 cents a bottle; Powders, $1 a package of 12 Powders. Sold by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR Co., No. 16 State-street, New-York, and by all druggists.

LONG ISLAND.

LARGE SALE OF BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—A large number of lots and several gores of land, in Nineteenth Ward, Brooklyn, were sold at the Merchants' Exchange, yesterday, by JAMES COLE. The sale was brisk, and the prices realized were considered a fair representation of their value. They were sold as follows:

3 lots Nos. 24, 25 and 26, on Division avenue, near Third-street, 25 x from 100 to 108, sold for (each)	$1,380
1 lot No. 19, same street	1,120
2 lots Nos. 122 and 128 on Wythe street, between Division-avenue, 20x90 (each)	850
1 lot, No. 120, corner Rust and Wythe sts. 25x90	1,150
4 lots Nos. 108, 110, 111, 112, on Kent-avenue, near Division-avenue, 25x100, subject to a mortgage of $3,000, and the interest of Mrs. Abram Boerum (each)	210
2 lots Nos. 222 and 223, 25x100, fronting on Morton and Clymer streets (each)	1,050
2 lots Nos. 182, 186 Rush-street, 25x100 (each)	1,100
2 lots Nos. 187 and 185, on Morton-street, 25x100	1,100 1,080
1 lot No. 177, 25x100, on Morton-street	1,065
1 lot No. 175	1,050
1 lot No. 281, corner of Bedford-avenue and Clymer street, 25x90	2,065
1 lot on Clymer-street, No. 337, 25x100	1,825
1 lot on Clymer street, No. 335	1,750
6 lots on Clymer-street, Nos. 333 to 338, inclusive, (each)	1,140
1 gore on Clymer-street, (in rear of above,) 155.6x54 base	805
1 lot on Clymer-street, No. 327, 25x100 and 98.2	1,130
1 lot on Clymer-street, No. 326, 25x84.6	1,000
1 lot on Clymer street, No. 319, 25x51.10 and 63.	925
1 lot on Division-av., No. 318, 25x51.10 and 63.	925
1 lot on Clymer st., No. 311, 25x84.4 and 107.6.	1,080
1 lot on Division-avenue, No. 296, 25x118	1,375
1 lot on Taylor-street, No. 382, 25x100	1,015
1 lot on Taylor-street, No. 380, 25x100	1,008
1 lot on Clymer-street, No. 365, 25x100	1,055
1 lot on Taylor-street, No. 366, 25x100	1,055
1 lot on Taylor-street, No. 392, 25x56.8	715
1 lot on Taylor-street, No. 395, 25x65	835
1 lot on Taylor-street, No. 394, 25x73.8	880
1 lot on Taylor-street, No. 395, 25x82.4	930
1 lot on Wilson-street, No. 433, 25x54.1 and 65.8	730
1 lot on Lee-avenue, No. 411, 25x67 and 56.7	870
1 lot corner Lee-avenue and Wilson-st., 25x85.7	1,230
1 gore lot on Eighth-street, No. 102, 97.3x177.4 and 202.5	2,675
4 lots on Eighth-street, Nos. 101, 100, 99 and 98, 22.6x100, (each)	1,010

The Long Island Railroad Company is hereafter to run as it did last night every Wednesday. A train of cars leaving Brooklyn at midnight for Jamaica, and intervening stations. This will be appreciated by hundreds of Long Islanders, who want the privilege occasionally of spending an evening in New-York and yet sleeping at home.

ARREST OF AN ESCAPED CONVICT.—JOHN CAIN, who was sent to Sing Sing several years ago, for a burglary committed in Brooklyn, escaped from that institution early in April, and was not seen again by the police until Monday night last, when he applied at the Third District Station house, Brooklyn, for lodgings. He was at once identified by Assistant Captain MCLANE, who last evening took him back to his old quarters.

BROOKLYN POLICE DIFFICULTIES.—The Mayor and Deputy Superintendent of Police in Brooklyn were very quiet yesterday. They watch each other very closely, however, to prevent any advantage being taken one of the other. The Mayor's advisers still insist that he shall maintain the position he has assumed, while the Deputy Superintendent is energetic and confident in the discharge of his duties. The rumor of a threatened attack upon the Deputy Superintendent by the Mayor for language used respecting the conduct of the latter, we are assured has no foundation in fact.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF EDUCATION.—An adjourned meeting of this Board was held yesterday afternoon. The special business was to consider the amount necessary for the support of the schools for 1858.

A Special Committee reported in favor of applying for $210,200.

For general purposes	$133,100
Special purposes	77,100
Total	$210,200
Less money from State	65,000
Leaving amt. to be raised by the city	$145,200

The report was under discussion until a late hour, but no final action was taken.

The new Secretary, GEORGE W. A. STEWART, appeared and assumed the duties of his office.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE GALE IN JERSEY CITY.—The storm of Tuesday night was destructive in Jersey City. Branches of trees were twisted off and thrown about in great confusion, and the sidewalks were overflowed in many places—the sewerage of that slow place, like its lighting privileges, being exceedingly defective.

MEETING OF THE JERSEY CITY COMMON COUNCIL.—A regular meeting of the Jersey City Common Council was held at the Lyceum, on Tuesday evening. Ald. WICKWARE, President of the Board, in the chair. The City Treasurer reported $17,135 33 in the City Treasury. The bonds of the various City officers chosen at the last meeting, were received and placed on file. The rates at which licenses for inns and taverns will be granted was fixed at $30 each. The Committee on Public Lands and Buildings were instructed to inquire into the propriety of erecting a Work House in connection with the City Alms-House. The following City officers were elected:

City Treasurer—A. T. Smith, re-elected.
City Weigher and Measurer—E. D. Riley.
Chief of Police—Thomas B. Kissam.
Chief's Aids—A. J. Baum, Benj. Hainer.

WM. H. JELLIFFE was elected a member of the Board of Education from the Second Ward, and M. J. CASE from the Third Ward.

The subject of appointing Constables was postponed until the next meeting of the Board, to obtain the opinion of the Corporation Attorney on the subject. Through the neglect of the late Common Council to authorize the election of constables there are none in the city, and civil and criminal business requiring their services cannot be transacted. After transacting considerable routine business the Board adjourned to meet on Tuesday evening, May 26.

THE COURTS.—In the Hudson County Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, Wm. Thompson, one of those arrested for the burglary on the Cunard Dock Warehouse, in which goods to the value of $3,000 were stolen, was tried. The verdict of the Jury was "Not guilty of burglary, but guilty of larceny." His two associates, James Perry and George Marston plead guilty to the charge of burglary.

Matthew Donnell, Wm. Walch and James Craig plead guilty to a charge of burglary and larceny.

Alexander McIver plead guilty to a charge of burglary.

Garret Garrison, convicted of passing counterfeit money, was sentenced to the State Prison for one year, and to pay costs of Court.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..MAY 20.

$5,000	Virginia 6s...b30	91½	100	Canton Co.	19⅞
3,000	Cal. State 7s, '75.	86½	100	do.........b30	20
1,000	Ill. Fr'd Bds.wt.p	98½	5	Mich. Cen. RR....c	94¼
1,000	Tol.&Nor.2d m.b	71	25	do.........c	94⅜
24	Ill. Central Rights	18	200	do.........s60	94¼
77	Bank of Commerce	107⅞	400	do.........b60	94⅞
5	do.	108	100	Chi. & R. I. RR..b60	97
10	Park Bank	104½	125	do.	96⅞
50	Ohio Life&Trst.Co.	100	5	La Cr. & Mil. RR..	77⅞
100	Cumb. Coal Co..b60	18½	100	do.........b60	78⅛
500	do.	18⅛	540	Mich. S.&N. I. R..c	65⅛
100	do.........b30	18⅜	300	do.........s3	65¼
100	do.........s60	18	1100	do.........c	65¼
50	Pa. Mail Steam. Co.	63½	100	do.........snw	65
250	N. Y. Cen. R'd.	86⅜	200	do.........b60	65⅞
200	do.........s60	86¼	100	do.........b10	65
50	do.........s3	86⅜	100	do.........b60	65⅛
5	do.	87	100	do.........s3	65
100	Erie R.R.........s30	40⅜	50	do.........c	65
300	do.	40⅝	250	do.........b3	65
200	do.........s60	40	200	do.........c	64⅞
200	do.........b10	40½	150	do.	64⅞
5	do.	40⅝	300	do.........s30	64
100	do.........s15	40¼	750	do.........c	64⅞
100	do.........s3	40¼	100	Hud. R. R. R...opg	24⅞
500	do.........b60	41⅛	15	Panama R.R.....s3	91
605	Harlem R.R.	15	350	Ill. Cen. R.R......c	139⅞
400	Reading R. R...s60	79	100	do.........s60	137¾
200	do.........b30	79⅛	100	do.........s60	138
100	do.........b3	79⅛	87	Gal. & Chi. R. R..	98⅞
600	do.	79⅞	50	Cl. & Tol. R. R....	65⅞
100	do.........s60	79⅞	200	do.	65⅛
200	do.........s3	79⅞	500	do.........b60	65⅞
200	do.........c	79⅜	500	do.........s3	65¼
100	do.........s60	79½	300	do.........b30	65⅛
200	do.........b60	79⅞	800	do.........s3	65
300	do.........s10	79½	300	do.........s60	64⅛
600	do.........c	79⅞	500	do.	65
100	do.........b3	79⅞			

SECOND BOARD.

150	Erie Railroad	38¼	200	Cleve & Tol. R..b15	66¼
550	do.	38	25	Gal. & Chi. RR..b3	98⅜
600	do.	37⅞	400	N. Y. Cent. R...b60	86⅞
100	do.........b10	38	5	do.	86⅞
100	do.........b15	37⅞	150	do.........s3	85⅞
100	do.........b10	37⅞	200	do.........3d	86¼
150	do.........s3	37⅞	30	La Cr. & Mil. R....	77⅞
100	do	37⅞	50	M.S.&N.I.R.s60ex-p	58
1000	do.........b3	38	150	do.	58
500	Reading R. R...s30	79	200	do.........s60	57
300	do.	79	50	do.........b3	58
300	do.........s30	79	100	do.	57¼
30	Panama R. R.	94	50	do.........b60	57½
50	do.........b60	95	200	do.........s3	57¾
100	Clev. & Tol. R.	64	100	do.........c	57
200	do.........b60	64	100	do.........b15	57¼
1000	do.	63⅝	100	Cleve. & Pitts RR.	47¾
200	do.........b5	63¼	145	Mil. & Miss RR....	66
2000	do.	63	100	Mich. Cen. RR...b60	94¼
200	do.........s3	63¼			

WEDNESDAY, May 20—P. M.

There is little or no change in Money affairs. The marked ease of supply on the Street continues and demand loans are easily had at 7 ₱ cent. The offering of first-class paper with the Discount Brokers is less than the amount of means seeking employment at 8@9 ₱ cent. Some Railway acceptances, which had been offering at higher rates, are taken this week at 10 to 11 ₱ cent. The Specie movement this week is less than last, on both sides the account. The whole shipment from Boston to-day is $1,066,000, most of which went from New-York by express yesterday afternoon. There is no mail steamer from this port on Saturday. For the succeeding week we shall have another arrival from California. The operations of the Sub-Treasury are light. Receipts, to-day, $79,328; payments, $104,410; balance, $13,692,768.

There was rather an extraordinary state of things in the Stock Market to-day, though scarcely a surprising one after all that we have had to report of the desperate gambling operations of Wall street, for the past three or four months. Several of the active Stocks fell from 3 to 10 ₱ cent., without apparent cause or even the pretence of reasonable cause for the change beyond the foregone determination of the operators for the fall to overwhelm the market with contracts on time, and with cash stock borrowed for the purpose. These parties having made large differences for several months past, and virtually driven legitimate business from the Street, seized the occasion of the successful negotiation of the New Stock of one of the prominent Railways to manifest their power to retain the market against every influence which ought of right to advance it. It was stated this afternoon that several prominent and wealthy *Bears*, who aimed to speculate in the Guaranteed Stock of the Southern Michigan, and subscribed for this purpose to the amount of $100,000 or $150,000 each, were desperate and heavy sellers of the common Stock, for the decline, on finding themselves disappointed in not getting the New Stock. The latter had all been subscribed and to twice the amount by the *bona fide* stockholders in the Company, and of course nothing was left for the outside speculators. The common Stock was sold down to 57 ₱ cent. at the Second Board, ex privilege, after selling on Monday at 70½ and yesterday at 67 ₱ cent. with the privilege attached. Some of the same parties were sellers of New York and Erie at 38@37⅞ ₱ cent. against 41@40¾ ₱ cent. yesterday. And after gambling unsuccessfully for *a corner* in Cleveland and Toledo at 69@70 ₱ cent., and disgusting the real friends of the stock, they threw overboard 6,000 or 8,000 shares at 65½@64@63 ₱ cent., which they were unable to put upon their confederates at a profit! The other Railroads, though weaker than yesterday in the tone of the dealings, were somewhat steady in price. Reading, 79⅛@79; New-York Central, 86⅛@86½; Pittsburg, 47½; Michigan Central, 94⅛@⅜; Galena, 98⅛@½; Rock Island, 97@96¾; Illinois Central, 139¾ cash, 137½ seller 60 days.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company held to day, the following officers were elected unanimously for the ensuing year: ALLEN CAMPBELL, President; WM. C. WETMORE, Vice-President; WM. A. WHITEHEAD, Treasurer; WM. H. EMERSON, Secretary.

The subscription to the Guaranteed Stock of the Southern Michigan Company closed this afternoon on a total application for $6,645,088 under the proposals for $3,000,000. In order that no inconvenience should grow out of the closing of the transfer of the Common Stock, the Board of Directors met this evening to award the subscriptions to the extent of four shares of new to ten shares of common stock, as the latter stood registered in the names of the applicants at the close of business today. These awards amount to over $2,800,000. And as the sum of about $200,000 is necessarily held until the stockholders abroad can be heard from, the further distribution of the New Stock to the common stockholders applying in excess of their pro rata of 40 ₱ cent. is rendered unnecessary.

The negotiation has been an exceedingly fortunate one, and the number and high respectability and wealth of the applicants, as well as the unanimity and promptness with which the common stockholders have responded to the recent report and programme of the Board of Directors constitute the very best vindication of the value and integrity of the property, against the assaults which, for nearly six months past, have been continuously and systematically leveled against its credit to serve one of the most unprincipled stock-gambling movements ever inaugurated in Wall-street. We direct especial attention to the list of awards of the New Stock, as confirming our own repeated declarations during this extraordinary warfare, that the public were the steady and steadily increasing *bona fide* holders of a very large portion—the list, exclusive of Broker's names, shows five-sixths—of the Stock, while ostensibly it was being sold and battered down, on gambling contracts in Wall-street to the extent of 30,000 or 40,000 shares every week. As the finances of the Company are now placed beyond embarrassment, and their credit above the perils which threatened it from defamation, the next good fortune their friends can wish them is that the Stock, old and new, should be immediately withdrawn as far as possible from *the use* or control of the Street, and that every Director and Officer, old and new, should make it his especial care to preserve and conserve the *market* as well as intrinsic value of the property placed under their charge. Such has been the course of the managers of the Delaware and Hudson, Michigan Central, Illinois Central and other important concerns, and the consequence is, that to-day the speculators for a fall dare not meddle with their shares, except at the extreme hazard of paying for their temerity. It will be noticed from the card of the Executive Committee that *no interference with the regular dividends on the common Stock* is contemplated under the new arrangement, beyond a change in the half-yearly dividend terms from August and February to October and April.

At a late hour to-night the list of awards had not been completed, though it is quite certain it will reach the sum of $2,800,000 exclusive of the reservation for the foreign Stockholders.

Circular.

OFFICE OF THE M. S. AND N. I. RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 18 William-street, NEW-YORK, May 20, 1857.

The Directors of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company present herewith a statement of the applications made for the $3,000,000 of its 10 ₱ cent. guaranteed stock, and of the manner in which the same has been awarded.

This subscription was opened on the 7th of the present month, and at the close of the books this day it reached the sum of $6,645,088, embracing 902 different subscriptions. The subscribers represent, in the aggregate, $ of the general stock of the Company, standing in their names on the books. In compliance with the terms of the original proposition, there has been awarded to each subscriber four shares of the guaranteed stock for every ten shares of the general stock held by him, and in the same proportion for a greater or less amount; and these several awards appear in the list herewith.

In announcing this result, the Directors express their gratification at the prompt and liberal manner in which the stockholders have responded to their appeal. They have thus been enabled to realize, without sacrifice, cash means to an amount sufficient to place the finances of the Company in a satisfactory condition. They consider the unsold assets and securities of the Company sufficient to provide for the remainder of its unfunded debt, and that they may be converted as fast as may be necessary for that purpose.

The entire system of roads of this Company, embracing the Goshen Line, just opened, and the Detroit-Road and Jackson Branch, now nearly finished, will be in operation in July; and the Board deem this a proper occasion to renew the expression of their confident opinion that the earnings of the Company for the future, as for the past, will be sufficient to provide for interest upon its debt, to meet the annual contributions to the sinking fund, and to make to the stockholders regular and liberal dividends upon both classes of the stock. This result is indeed insured by the past earnings of the road, allowing 50 ₱ cent. for expenses, at which it is confidently believed the road may be operated. The new portion of our road, now about to be opened, will, in the opinion of the Board, add largely to our receipts; and it is believed that $6,000,000 per annum will be the minimum of the earnings for the first year after our roads are fully in operation.

The Board expect to accomplish these results, and to that end will endeavor to introduce the utmost efficiency and economy into every department of the management of the road. The Board have adopted the plan of a guaranteed stock, for a limited amount, distributed *pro rata* amongst the stockholders, because they regarded it as the most economical and equitable method of providing means, but without any idea of interfering with regular dividends upon the remaining stock of the Company. Inasmuch, however, as the dividends on the guaranteed stock of the Company are made payable in June and December, it has been deemed advisable to change the dividend days upon the general stock to April and October, as this will more nearly equalize the payments of the Company during the year. By order of the Board.

EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD,
JOHN WILKINSON,
JOHN A. C. GRAY,
JOHN STRYKER,
WILLIAM B. WELLES,
Executive Committee.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Monday, May 20—6 P. M.

FLOUR is quiet. WHEAT is active. Sales of 23,000 bushels, at $1 50 for Red Indiana; $1 35@$1 40 for Milwaukee Club, and $1 74 for White Canada. *Canal Freights* are dull and unchanged. Wheat, 12c.; Corn, 10c. *Lake Imports*—40,000 bushels Wheat. *Canal Exports*—38,000 bushels Wheat.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, May 20.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 2,500 bales, holders asking an advance, but prices are without quotable change. Receipts to-day, 1,700 bales. COFFEE better, with sales at 85c.@90c. STERLING EXCHANGE, 9¾ ₱ cent. premium. Other articles unchanged.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, May 20.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania fives, 89¾; Reading Railroad, 39¾; Morris Canal, 14¼; Long Island Railroad, 12; Pennsylvania Railroad, 46¼.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Roanoke, for Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond—Edward Gorenso, George Blagg, T. M. Coot, R. H. Rowe, E. F. Wallace, J. Van Pelt, lady and 2 children, Dr. N. T. Osborne, F. Higgins.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship City of Manchester, from Liverpool—Mr. and Mrs. Woolcott, Mr. and Mrs. Mills, Louis Tomtoni, Mr. Patterson, Mr. and Miss Guillireddy, Miss Woodhouse, Edward Rawan, James Newbon, Mr. and Mrs. S. Patton, Mr. Dulliman, Agnes, Ralph and Thomas Dulliman, Mr. and Mrs. John Lawrence, J. Dutton, Mr. Melville, Mr. Jilson, Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay, John Evans, Miss J. Stubbs, Miss E. Stubbs, Mrs. E. Brown, Miss Trowbridge, Mrs. Irvin, Miss M. Irvin, H. Brown, S. Carley, Mr. Edecunas, A. Morgenten, Wm. Abrey, Mr. Chalmers, Messrs. Nason, Tuttle, Marsh, Bukets, Robinson, Spirle Freeman, Chamoers, Sequillon, Fisher, Barber, Mrs. Warner, Mrs. Barber, Misses Martha and Sarah Barber, James Burdens, Mr. and Mrs. Aiken, Margaret and Robert Aiken, Frank and Walter Pierce, B. Paton, Mr. and Mrs. A. Ticknell, A. Horts, Miss Wigley, and 55 in the second cabin and steerage.

In steamship Black Warrior, from New-Orleans and Havana—V. Marquam, V. Roumage, J. Stadecker and family, Mrs. Pichier, Mrs. Loudin, Miss Pichier and servant, Mrs. Maxwell, Miss Maxwell, Master Maxwell, T. Coleman, Mrs. Merrill, Rev. J. J. Mullen, Mrs. Minkler, Miss Quitman and sister, H. C. Cankins, Thos. Bailey, Wm. Grant, Mrs. Haywood and child, A. Lecompte and family, Mr. Whiteman, L. A. Martin, Mr. McCombes, B. J. Denniston and family, Geo. Martin, C. Ourey, J. P. Arnold, lady and child, H. McCall and servant, Mrs. A. Hill and family, Ms. Brick, Mrs. G. W. Oliver, Mrs. M. A. Oliver and family, Mr. Ferguson, A. P. Watt, Col. C. G. Anderson, M. Munday, Rev. Mr. McGrain, Miss Reed, Mr. Bentho, Miss Dewey, David Spence, Esq., George B. Grow, E. E. Earle, Mrs. Reed, Miss Jackson, Jas. Maury, F. R. S., Mrs. Reed and child, Mr. Hayes, J. A. G. Zeigler, A. Tleybouth, Mr. Porters, Mr. Elamires, Mr. Fowler, Mrs. Fowler and 3 daughters, R. Badine and servant, Messrs. Rodrigues, Cantero and brothers, B. G. Wyatt, Mrs. Henry and child, P. Morales and lady, Miss Livingston, Mrs. Churchill and child, Miss Phinny, Mrs. Verrier, family and 2 servants, Miss M. K. Plumb, Mrs. Merrell, sister and child, Mrs. Byron and child, Miss Selten, Messrs. Hawes, Godell, Castro, Caggial, Bauch, R. A. Tucker, Parente and son, Cervantes, James George, Agudine, brother and 2 servants, Govin, Meunyer, Winten, E. Derive and son, Ventosimus, Lopez, Ferguson and family, Marti, M. Lopez, Argus, E. Pouverts, Jr., Troquilla, Peredet, Weiss, Pener, Miller, Valdez, Turnell, James, Magellon, Quintana, Morrell, M. Ramos, Fis, Marian, Schmidt, Hirch, Youds, Thompson, Mrs. McNatten and servant, T. Lane and lady, E. Pouvert, Esq., lady and servant, Messrs. Tragianna, Miller, Matera, Aguatios, Elespuru, Serra.

In steamship Florida, from Savannah—Miss Gilbes, Miss Potter and servant, Miss Emily Potter, Miss F. Potter and servant, Hy. Roser, Jas. Potter and servant, Miss McIntosh, Miss C. Roser, Mrs. Day, Miss Day, E. E. Brown, J. W. Pitney, J. Care, G. D. Pitkin, W. Currie, Capt. Hy. Reed, L. Schrieber, Capt. J. Lynch, G. D. Munroe, H. M. Hathaway, F. E. Dubois, F. B. Strauss, G. B. Atkins, John C. Scherff, Miss Thomson, Mrs. W. A. Crocker, Miss Emma Cary, Mrs. C. Lyles and daughter, D. Thompson, W. H. Thompson, Dr. J. P. Hoyt, J. S. De Young, J. H. Stewart, Geo. De Camp, Mrs. Camp, 2 children and servant, H. Muller, N. S. Hunt, R. Keeler, J. H. McIntosh, J. M. Davis, H. C. McKenzie, Jos. Clay, Mr. Thomas, Jos. F. Greeby, R. J. Arnold and lady, Miss M. C. Arnold, Miss S. A. Arnold, W. E. Arnold, Dr. W. L. Davis, lady and servant, M. Hyde, W. B. Ruggles and lady, Miss Cox, Miss Baker, Stephen Celeste Hill, S. G. Arnold, lady, infant and nurse, Miss Higby, Miss Lord, Mrs. Pomeroy, infant and servant, J. H. Johnson and lady, Mrs. Ralph King, Miss King and servant, Miss Brown, Miss Winkler, J. C. W. Loud, Mrs. Chandler, Mrs. James, E. W. Eaton, Wm. Wilson, Wm. Jennings, Dr. T. D. Tuggle, D. C. Hodo and lady, Rev. Charles P. Cooper, H. M. Parsons, and 63 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 38 | Sun sets...... 7 15 | Moon rises. 2 50

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook... 4 10 | Gov. Island. 6 55 | Hell Gate.. 8 36

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, May 20.

Cleared.

Steamships George Law, Herndon, Aspinwall, M. O. Roberts; Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk, Ludlam & Pleasants; Southerner, Murray, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Ship Howard, Walter, Hamburg, L. E. Amsinck.

Brigs Lady Chapman, (Br.,) Hill, Bermuda, Smith & Lough; Golden Lead, Johnson, Mobile, Metcalf & Duncan; S. W. Angier, Toothaker, St. Johns, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Times, Phinney, Jacksonville, Wm. Ingalls; Clarissa (Brem.,) Rohffs, Arroyo, P. R., Heontings, Muller & Gosling; Black Hawk, Putnam, Philadelphia, Brett, Son & Co.

Schooners Mayflower, Hopkins, Jacmel, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Tiger, Carlson, Bangor, Brett, Son & Co.; R. M. Demill, Look, Savannah, Demill & Co.; Masonic, Perry, Curacoa, R. P. Buck & Co.; A. Mars, Clark, Baltimore, Brett, Son & Co.

Propeller Totten, Ramsay, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Manchester, (Br.,) Petrie, Liverpool May 6, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Arrived at Sandy Hook 19th, at 9 P. M. 7th inst., off Ballycotton, passed steamer Canadian, bound in. 13th, lat. 46, 58, lon. 42, signalized Norwegian brig Alecto and bark Daldalus, of Falmouth, of Quebec. 16th, lat. 43 12, lon. 56 17, spoke Bremen bark Copernicus, for New-York. 18th, lat. 41 17, lon. 65 47, passed a steamer supposed the Hermann.

Steamship Black Warrior, Smith, New-Orleans May 13, and Havana 15th, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Crocheron & Co. The brig E. Dickenson arrived at Havana 14th. 19th, 40 miles N. of Hatteras, passed bark Darcey, of Boston.

Steamship Florida, Crowell, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill. Sunday, at 3:45 P. M., exchanged signals with steamship Columbia, for Charleston, Hatteras light bearing N. Tuesday, at 4 P. M., passed a herm. brig with foremast head and topmast gone, and under maintopmast staysail. The F. had strong N. E. gales all the way from Hatteras.

Ship Elizabeth Rubcke, (Ham.,) Boysen, Hamburg 38 ds., with mdse. and 268 passengers to F. Karck. 9th inst., lat. 43 41, lon. 45 40, saw large fields of ice.

Brig Billow, (Br.,) Rathbone, Windsor 11 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Sarah A. Falconer, Terrill, Rondout for Providence.

Schr. Lochiel, Marshall, Rondout for Boston.

Schr. J. R. Jewett, Baker, Rondout for Boston.

Sloop Ornament, Davis, Rondout for Providence.

Propeller Osprey, Kenney, Providence.

Propeller J. N. Harris, Smith, New London.

WIND—During the day, N. N. E., with rain.

Sailed.

Steamships Southerner, Murray, Charleston; Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk.

Below.

Ship E. Z. Hodges, Liverpool April 3. Bremen bark Agen and Heinrich, Oldejans, Bremen April 5.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 20—Arr. ship Suffolk, Edwards, from New-Orleans, and brig Ada Smith, from Messina.

Notice to Mariners.

The following notice to mariners has been received from R. C. Murphy, Esq., United States Consul at Shanghae, China:

With reference to a notification from this office, dated 27th October, 1855, notice is hereby given that a tower has been erected on the south shore of the Yangtsze-Keang at Kew T'oan. It is a plain structure of brick, painted red and white. Its height is 70 feet. It bears from the light vessel N. 83 deg. W. distance 16 miles. The trees upon Block-House Island bear from it N. 15 deg. W., distance 8 miles. The light vessel is moored in 4½ fathoms at low water, and bears N. by W. ¾ W. from Gutslaff Island, from which she is distant 28 miles, and 1 mile from the southern spit of the north bank. Ships leaving Gutslaff bearing S by E., distance 15 miles, should steer a northwesterly course. On making the light vessel bearing N. W., they should steer so as to pass her on the starboard hand, not bringing her to the southward of west. After passing her, they should not bring her to the southward of E. E. by E. ½ E., making due allowance for the setting of the tides over the north bank. When about sinking her hull the tower will be seen, and the course prescribed by Capt. Collison's directions can then be followed. When a vessel is observed running into danger a gun is fired from the light vessel to attract attention, and the signal of the course that should be steered is then exhibited. A ship's signal lamp is shown on board from sunset to sunrise. A meteorological register and tide table are kept by the master of the light vessel, copies of which can be had gratis on application at this office.

MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S NEW STORY
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